THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH—MAY 30, 1845.

To Correspondents.—We often receive notes and communications without knowing the authors. We must request them to give us their names—if they cannot, or will not not do this, we shall quietly put their manuscript under the table. If the editor or editors of a paper cannot be trusted with *names*, it is paying them a very sorry compliment to ask the privilege of making their sheets a vehicle of communication with the public.

FINAL ANSWER OF THE POST.

That our readers may see the answer of the Post to our remarks on Wednesday, about the turn out of the hands, we copy the entire article in that paper of yesterday. We have but few remarks to make upon it. The insinuation at the end of the second paragraph that we have in any way hinted at, or alluded to, or by the general bearing of our remarks intimated aught about, a reduction in their wages, is of a character we are unwilling to be quiet under, and we ask the editors to explain it more clearly. If it expresses what they intended to say, then we call upon them to take it back, as it is a deliberate misrepresentation. The remark about the *labors* of the Puddlers, is worthy of notice.—It is not generally known that they employ hands who do a hard part of their work, and they pay them wages not at all as large, comparatively, as their own. In Wednesday morning's paper, we gave the *nett* wages of the Puddlers, exclusive of what they pay their own hands. We now drop this subject, as the Post is tired of it, by copying their remarks in full:

☞It would be folly to continue controversy further with the Gazette, respecting the turn-out of the workmen in the Rolling Mills. That Journal is wedded to its idol, and all endeavors to turn its devotions to a more worthy object, are useless.

It assumed at the start, that the demands of the hands were exhorbitant, and attempted to show that their conduct was calculated to injure the business of the city, as it would compel the employers to raise the price of Iron. This assertion, we supposed, might have been made in ignorance of the increase the hands really did demand, and we thought that when the editors would be informed that the workmen only wanted the prices they received *before* the passage of the Tariff of 1842, they would be honest enough to give them a fair hearing before the public.—But that seems to be no part of its intention; they are determined to oppose them "right or wrong," and even appears to think that it would not be bad policy to make a farther reduction in the wages.

If he knew any thing of the severity of the labor of these men, he would not think a sum double the amount they now receive, too great a recompense for what they have to perform.—The hardiest and most powerful constitutions cannot endure the tremendous labor that a Puddler or Boiler has to perform for more than 15 or 20 years. At the end of that period—and in most cases long before—they are broken down and unable to make a living at any laborious calling. The probability of a man, who has a family to support, being able to save a competence for the balance of his life, in that time, from the wages now paid, is manifest absurdity. We are confident that neither of the editors of the Gazette could do it if they should ever carry out their predilections to turn *Puddlers*.

THE POWDER STORIES.

Some alarming stories were published yesterday about a keg of powder being found *under* a pile of shavings, with the head bored, a train around it, &c. It affords us pleasure to contradict the whole brood *by authority*. Some persons on Wednesday forenoon observed a keg lying in the rear of Mr. Hamilton's office on Fifth street, *on* some shavings, but supposing it was a keg of Nails, paid no attention to it. Presently some one lifted it up and found it to be a keg of Rock Powder. They were alarmed at the very idea of such an article in such a place, and on telling the gentleman to whom we are indebted for this information, he went and looked at it, but no head was bored, or train laid about it. He at once said it had been carried there from the fire. In the afternoon, being on Seventh street, he inquired of Mr. Sam'l Wright, who keeps a store on the corner of Seventh and Coal Lane, if he had not lost some powder and was assured that he had—three or four kegs. This proved to be ore of them and Mr. W. has it now in his possession.

Some one with more zeal than judgment had carried it from his store and thrown it where it was found during the fire. We refer to this particularly because it is a fair sample of the "reports" and "rumors," not merely circulated, but published and sent abroad. In this case there was no *evil*, but on the contrary, a *good* design manifested; but the exaggerated report is flung abroad to the country, and contradiction will follow it in vain.

If our citizens will believe just one-fourth of these and similar stories they will generally have the truth; but they should set their faces against the publication of them unless they are well authenticated. They are doing us a great injury abroad.

☞We may remark that several other "Powder" and "Incendiary" reports, arising from similar causes, have been traced up and found to be as groundless as this one.

FROM MEXICO.

The brig Titi arrived at the port of New Orleans on the 19th, having left Havana on the 6th inst., and bringing news from the city of Mexico to the 26th, and Vera Cruz to the 30th of April, received at Havana by an English steamer. The Picayune remarks—

The papers we have seen assert that the Executive of Texas has re-opened negotiations with Mexico in regard to the recognition of the independence of the former State. It would appear from these advices that President Jones, with the help of the English and French embassies, has got the Mexican Government to entertain the negotiation, upon the understanding that Annexation should not take place. A message, sent to Congress on the 21st ult., explains the views of the Government in regard to the Texas proposition. There is little or no room to doubt that the English Minister has performed the part of go-between in the transaction, as neither of the contracting powers have diplomatic relations with the other.

The following are extracts from this message:

"Circumstances have transpired which render it both necessary and proper to enter upon negotiations that will prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States, as such an event would inevitably lead to a war with the American Republic—for Mexico would not agree to annexation—however deplorable such a conflict might be. Texas has taken the initiative in proposing a settlement, and his Excellency, the President *ad interim*, well understanding its importance and the necessity of taking a resolution in relation to it, is also persuaded that the Executive cannot proceed in the matter without being first authorised to do so by the Chambers; that in the case before him he should not exercise the powers conferred by the Constitution for conducting measures with foreign powers."

"The preliminary propositions of Texas are of a character honorable and fair towards the Republic, and the Government, without deciding upon them, had no doubt about accepting them as the initiative to the arrangement sought by Texas. Not to have accepted it, would have been to establish the annexation of Texas to the United States, and Congress will perceive that a step so ill-advised would have been a terrible charge to the present administration."

"If the Government had acted solely upon its impulses as soon as the law of Annexation passed the Congress of the U. States, the Chamberskn w what its conduct would have been, and what its firmness in resisting all other propositions than war, which the patriotism of all Mexicans would have sustained with glory."

"Therefore his Excellency, the President *ad interim*, in ministerial council, and with the unanimous advice of his Cabinet, has directed me to present for your deliberation the following resolution—

"The Government is authorized to receive the propositions made by Texas, and to proceed to the formation of a treaty that it deems honorable to the Republic, to be laid before Congress for its examination and approbation."

With the highest consideration, &c.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

God and Liberty!

Mexico, April 21st, 1845.

It would seem that the Mexican Government, notwithstanding the above letter, is desirous to prepare for war, and has asked Congress for a loan of $3,000,000.

On the 16th of April Congress passed a resolution allowing Santa Anna and Canalizo to extirpate themselves within eight days, for ten years. If they refuse, the prosecutions against them are to be urged forward.

The earthquakes in the city of Mexico had ceased. From the Departments accounts continue to arrive of the devastation caused by those of the 7th and 10th ult.

Two *projets* are before Congress, growing out of the Executive message signed by Cuevas.

The first considers that the law of Congress of the United States in no respect impairs the right of Mexico over Texas; that it has violated the treaties between the two countries, especially that in relation to boundaries; and that Mexico ought to arm herself and repel the threatened invasion by force.

The other project calls all Mexicans to arms, and authorizes the Government to arm the permanent and active militia, and gives the Administrative power the necessary means from all sources.

The Mexican journals are said to be very hostile to any negotiation not based upon the re union of Texas with Mexico.

The American Squadron,—consisting of the Potomac, the Falmouth, the Somers and the Lawrence,—were still at anchor off Vera Cruz on the 30th ult.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the Eastern Mail, last night, we received the Philadelphia Gazette, which contains the following letter, being several days later than the above:

Correspondence of Philadelphia Gaz.

Off Vera Cruz, May 1, 845.

The Express is just in from Mexico, bringing important intelligence that Mexico has agreed to acknowledge the Independence of Texas, provided they reject Annexation—England and France guarantee the acts of the two Governments! Captain Elliot, commanding British frigate Eurydice, has just arrived from Mexico, and the ship sails immediately for Galveston with the news. All the proceedings in the Mexican Congress, now in session evince pacific terms with the United States and no war need have been apprehended, annexat on or no annexation.

The American squadron have been at anchor 5 miles from the city for eighteen days.

STILL LATER.

Probable Restoration of Santa Anna.

By the arrival at New York, on Monday, of the barque Eugenia, Capt. Biscoe, the editors of the Sun have files from Vera Cruz to the 2d inst.

The British Minister for Texas had arrived at Vera Cruz in a vessel of war from Galveston, and proceeded by express to the city of Mexico.

The friends of Santa Anna are rapidly extending their influence throughout the Republic, and his restoration to power is looked upon as highly probable, if not certain.

The earthquake of April 7th was very disastrous in the interior.

Destructive Fire at Zanesville.

By an extra from the office of the Western Recorder, we learn that a fire was discovered on the morning of the 27th, on the Bridge connecting Putnam and Zanesville, which was destroyed, and also a valuable Mill and Factory. Loss $31,000. Mill insured for $14,000

REPORT,

Of the Committee appointed to devise a plan of distributing the RELIEF FUND.

The Committee who were appointed to ascertain the names of the sufferers by the late conflagration, and the amount of their losses, and to devise the best plan for the distribution of the funds contributed for their relief, respectfully Report:

That soon after their appointment they employed two suitable persons in the First and Second wards and the district of Kensington, to obtain from those who were desirous of receiving relief from the fund, statements of their respective losses, (by the late fire,) which were then arranged in alphabetical order by Messrs. Foster and Roberts, under the direction of Mr. Willock, and amount in number to about one thousand.

These returns were afterwards examined by your committee, compared with the county assessments, and otherwise carefully investigated, so as to present as fair a statement of the loss sustained by each individual as it was in their power to procure.

For more convenient calculation and reference the claims for loss have been divided into three general classes:

1st. The first class comprising amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, contains 344 names, aggregate amount of loss,	$19,620
2d. The second class embracing amounts from $100 to $500, 344 applicants, amounting to,	$91,736
3d. The third class whose loss exceeds $500 and varies from that sum to $30,000, 313 applicants, amount'g to,	$682,831
Making in all 1011 applicants, amounting to,	$794,187

exclusive of Insurance.

Of the last class there are:

239	claims	from $500 to	$2500
69	"	" 2500 "	10,000
5	"	above	10,000
313			

The final result will not precisely agree with this calculation as some few claims are yet under consideration by the committee, but the difference will be but trifling.

The above statement does not include the amounts lost by many Merchants, Manufacturers and others, who are among the heaviest sufferers, the damage on their real estate alone being estimated from the Assessor's books at $640,000, exclusive of the lots, but who declined making any return to the assessors or the committee, believing that the public benevolence was designed for the relief of those who by this unprecedented calamity were deprived of the means of support, rather than for the assistance of persons who possessed the ability to resume their usual avocations, either from their own remaining resources, or from the assistance of their individual friends.

Among the claims submitted to the Committee were several arising from the destruction of goods and merchandize the property of citizens from other States, and stored in the warehouses which were consumed. These applications your committee did not consider themselves at liberty to admit, although some of them presented features of peculiar hardship. The committee have not included in their estimate any of the claims presented for the three churches destroyed, nor the Western University, nor the Tilghman Institute.

The committee have met with great difficulty in deciding upon the principles by which they ought to be governed in apportioning the relief fund among the numerous applicants, so as to administer to the immediate necessities of the destitute without overlooking the wants of any, or fostering habits of improvidence or extravagance; and to accomplish this purpose they propose to allow to the poorer portion of the sufferers, who in many cases lost in a few hours the savings of many years of toil, a larger proportion of the amount of their losses, than to any other portion of the applicants, although they would allot to the losers of larger sums a larger amount of money.

Immediately upon the occurrence of the conflagration a committee was appointed by Councils to distribute among such of the sufferers as were deprived of the means of support the provisions and clothing contributed by the benevolent exertions of other towns and cities, to which this committee added supplies of the most needful clothing and furniture, and a few groceries, amounting in all to nearly $7000, and, which were in a great measure distributed through the instrumentality of the benevolent ladies of this city and Allegheny, to whose unremitting exertions the sufferers and the community are largely indebted.

The whole contributions received to this time, exclusive of the sum of 50,000 dollars from the State Treasury, amount to about, $134,341

From which deduct the above appropriations, and the various expenses incurred, say, 7,000

And there will remain at the disposal of the committee the sum of $127,361

Of this amount it is proposed to retain at least $10,000 to meet the claims not presented to the Committee, and to divide the remainder among the sufferers in such proportions as in the deliberate opinions of the committee, will promote the greatest good of the greatest number.

With this view the committee would recommend, that to all persons whose loss agreeably to the returns does not exceed one hundred dollars, and are embraced in the first class, a sum should be paid equal to 50 per cent on the said loss, no claimant however receiving less than ten dollars. This arrangement, will, it is believed, place this class of sufferers, in nearly as good a condition as they were in before the fire, as a large proportions of the provisions, clothing and furniture already distributed, has been given to this class of applicants.

To those persons whose losses are included in the second class, amounting to $100 and not exceeding $500, the committee would recommend the payment of 25 per cent upon their losses as adjusted by the committee, providing however, that no one should be paid less than $50, that being the sum allotted to the largest claim of the first class.

The balance of the fund the committee propose to distribute among the third class of claims, comprising all above $500 in proportion to the amount of their losses, provided, that no one shall receive less than the largest sum paid to the second class of claimants say $125, this dividend will it is expected amount to 10 or 12½ per cent, but as many of the returns were made under the impression that the committee designed to learn the amount of property destroyed by the conflagration without any intention on the part of sufferers to apply for assistance, either by loan or donations; the exact dividend cannot be ascertained until it is known what amount of the return is of that description.

In this last class, will also be included a large proportion of those applicants, who decline receiving assistance in the form of donations, but are desirous of obtaining a loan from the relief fund, of various sums from $300 to $4000 each; for the repayment of which, in some instances they offer security on Real Estate, believing that the difficulties under which they labor are only temporary, and that by investing the sums thus obtained either in the reconstruction of their workshops, and manufactories, or the purchase of a supply of merchandise, they would speedily be enabled to provide a comfortable support for their families, and employment for their workmen and apprentices.

The Committee are fully convinced that by making this disposition of a portion of the relief fund they would most effectually subserve the generous intentions of the donors and at the same time, promote the interests of the Community, and are therefore desirous of adopting this course, as far as may be compatible with the claims of other classes of sufferers; but they would not consider themselves justified in loaning to any person, a larger sum than would have been allotted to them as a donation. They would therefore recommend that if any applicants, influenced by laudable feelings of honest pride and independency should prefer to consider the assistance extended to them as a loan, rather than as a gift, the committee should be authorized to meet their views, by taking notes for such amount, payable in 5, 6, and 7 years, with 3 per ct. interest annually; and that the proceeds of such loan, should be placed in the hands of Commissioners to be appointed by Councils, under such provisions as they may hereafter devise under the sanction of the State Legislature, and applied to the endowment of an Hospital, or other similar benevolent institution, the faith of the City being solemnly pledged for the execution of this sacred Trust.

Your Committee would further remark, that in each of the great classes into which they propose to divide the applicants for relief, will be found Widows, blind, lame, and infirm or aged persons, and other cases of peculiar hardship, which they believe will imperatively call for a larger measure of relief than a rigid adherence to the rules laid down will afford them, and to such persons they propose extending the alottment, in no case however to exceed an advance of 50 per cent on the sum to which they would otherwise be entitled.

Such are the principles, which after mature deliberation, the Committee have thought it their duty to submit to your honorable bodies, as best adapted to guide them in the discharge of the very difficult and delicate duty entrusted to them, and for which they respectfully request your appprobation.

They cannot flatter themselves with the hope that all the claimants will be satisfied with the amount allotted to them; but they trust that the Councils, and their fellow-citizens, will examine the proposed plan with candor and indulgence; and even should it appear on a cursory examination, that the rule adopted should in some particular instances operate unequally upon the sufferers, that they will award to the Committee at least the merit of industry and impartiality.

It will be seen that in the preceding statements the committee have taken no account of the munificent state donation of $50,000. While the committee desire fully to appreciate the benevolent motives of those members of both houses of the Legislature, who sanctioned this appropriation, notwithstanding the strict system of economy, the necessities of the State had led them to adopt in other respects, they feel themselves constrained to declare that they believe that the best interests of the city and its inhabitants imperatively demand that the councils should, in the most respectful manner, decline accepting the splendid contribution. So far as the committee have been able to learn the views of their fellow citizens in this respect, a large majority of all parties, and of every station in society, coincide with their own; believing that when this measure was adopted, neither the Legislature nor our own citizens had any idea of the extent to which the kind bounty of our fellow citizens, in almost every part of the Union, would have been carried, manifesting a sympathising generosity, as much above our praise, as beyond our most sanguine expectations. They are also firmly convinced that the acceptance and distribution of this fund, would place the city in a very unfavorable position for obtaining Legislative aid on any future occasion; while on the contrary, by respectfully declining it in the same spirit in which the gift was made, our citizens would be placed on a proud elevation, evincing that confidence in their ability to contend against misfortune, and that determination to overcome the difficulties in which they have been placed by a calamity alike unparalleled, and overwhelming, which have characterised the great and good of every age, and will constitute a more valuable legacy to posterity, than the reconstruction of the desolated district in Corinthian Brass, or Parian Marble.

If, however, the conclusion of the committee on this point should be overuled by your honorable body, and the donation from the state accepted, they would then recommend that the same shoud be loaned to such of the sufferers as have applied for loans on good security in sums not exceeding one thousand dollars each, payable in 5 years with 3 per cent annual interest, and that the engagements received for the same be respectfully tendered to the Legislature of the state at its next meeting, as evidence that the citizens of Pittsburgh have no desire to avail themselves of the sympathy excited by their misfortunes, by the acceptance of a favor which in cooler moments the donors wish to reclaim.

Influenced by the above consideration, your committee would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

THOS. BAKEWELL,
MORGAN ROBERTSON,
ROBERT PORTER,
WARRICK MARTIN,
GEO. W. JACKSON.

1. *Resolved*, That the Committee be authorized to distribute the said fund among the sufferers by the late fire in the following proportion, and under such regulations as they may deem most suitable, viz:

To persons whose losses do not exceed the assessed amount of one hundred dollars, fifty per cent of the same. To those whose losses range from one hundred to five hundred dollars, twenty-five per cent of the same; and that the balance of the said find, after deducting the amount requisite for discharging the expenses that are or may be incurred, and the farther sum of ten thousand dollars, to be reserved to meet future claims, be distributed among the sufferers who have lost above five hundred dollars, in proportion to their respective losses as assessed: provided, however, that the said payments be subject to the restrictions and provisions recommended in the report of the said committee.

2. *Resolved*, That any person or firm entitled to a donation on the above plan, may have the same as a loan, by giving his or their individual note (not negotiable) to the city. Said money when paid in to be funded under the direction of Councils, for the relief of future sufferers by fire, either in this city or elsewhere, or the erection or endowment of an Insane Hospital.

3. *Resolved*, That in all cases of doubt or uncertainty arising with the committee in their labors of distribution of the relief fund, the committee shall have full authority and discretion to act finally and settle the same.

4. *Resolved*, That the grateful acknowledgements of the Councils be presented to the Legislature of this Commonwealth and benevolent persons in the various portions of the Union, who have manifested there generous sympathy for the distress arising from the late tremendous conflagration, by contributing for their relief, a sum almost unparalleled in the annals of munificence.

5. *Resolved*, That these resolutions, together with the report of the committee, be published in all the Daily papers of this City, and that copies of the same be transmitted to such of our fellow citizens in other places as have communicated with the Mayor or Committees, on the subject; and that the expense of the same be charged to the relief fund.

PITTSBURGH, MAY 31, 1845.

Texas not quite Annexed.

We are in hopes that the nefarious scheme of Annexation, or Re-Annexation, will be defeated after all. The news from Mexico is encouraging. The means by which the posture of affairs, at the latest date, was brought about are not clear, though the services of the British Minister, as the medium of communication, were no doubt brought into requisition; but of that we shall know the particulars before long. The active interference of the diplomatic functionaries of Great Britain and France will not be relished by the war spirits in this country, and will probably be used as one means of exciting a belligerent spirit the very first opportunity.

But the effect on the Government will be startling. "What! after we had almost got Texas into the Union—when we had even considered where her Senators and Representatives were to find room in the Chambers of the Capitol, now hardly large enough to accommodate the new members from Florida and Iowa—when we were meditating how we should set about *re*-annexing California—when—when—oh! it is too bad, and all through the intrigues of the British! Didn't we send a squadron to Vera Cruz to overawe the Mexican government and shake a fist at these Englishmen, and send Captain Stockton in the Princeton with another—didn't we threaten what we would do, how, if Mexico dared to say a word we would re-annex *her*—didn't we do all this and a great many more things "too tedious to enumerate," we did: aye, and we cajoled the Texans: we insinuated how that possibly some day Jones might be President of the United States, (Texas included,) and yet he has gone off and opened negotiations with those half civilized Mexicans!"

What will Father Ritchie say! What will Mr. Polk say! What will the gentlemen who hold Texas scrip say! What will the Loco Editors who shouted in extacies, and threw up their caps before the election, and talked of revelling in the "Halls of Montezumas"—what *will* they say! We look for a dreadful explosion—for a special Proclamation from President Polk's own hand calling upon the unterrified democracy to rise in their majesty and resent this flagrant insult from England and France, and Mexico, and President Jones. "What business has these folks—these three 'powers' to be putting their fingers into our pie! Isn't Texas ours! Let them beware or we will re-annex Texas anyhow, and California and Mexico too, and send Capt. Stockton over to bully the inhabitants of that little spot of ground called Great Britain, and two or three ships to take possession of France." We earnestly hope that these Powers will be warned in time, and leave off meddling with a business which Mr. Polk and Father Ritchie, with their tails, the 'old' and 'young' democracy, consider exclusively their own. Otherwise something serious might really happen. We don't know how far these men might go if they were not held, as the boy was, who, irritated at a playmate, felt so chuck full of fight he could not tell what catastrophe might occur if his Father, who knew his strength best, did not hold him.

The Village Record, published in West-Chester, Pa., relates the particulars of a cruel murder committed by a man named Jarez Boyd on the person of a boy named Wesley Patton about 15 years of age the son of a respectable farmer living two miles from the borough. His parents were at church when the murder was committed.—Boyd had entered the house and taking up a pair of Tongs fractured the boy's scull, and threw him on the kitchen fire. A young woman and a small girl in another part of the house made their escape from him through a window. The object was money and all he obtained amounted to $30! He was arrested and committed for examination.—The young woman who escaped, gave the alarm, and the parents were called out of church to hear the distressing intelligence. Their feelings on seeing the body, which was partially burned and awfully disfigured, are described as overwhelming.

Stabbing in Cincinnati.—One of the Police officers of Cincinnati a few days since, had a warrant placed in his hands for the arrest of a Mrs. Stuckey, on a charge of whipping and otherwise mal-treating an old lady nearly 80 years of age. On going to her house and finding it fastfastened, he called to her to open it, or he would break it open; she answered that if he did he would repent it. Finally he did break it open, but was hardly inside before the virago pitched at him with a Butcher's knife, wounding him severely in one arm and partially severing the main artery. Had not another officer been present and came to his assistance, she would have killed him outright. This she-devil was eventually captured and committed for want of $1000 bail.

☞All parties in New York were thrown into a state of excitement the other day by the nomination of a *Whig* to the office of the Chief of the police department. Such an outrage upon the rights of the party in power, and the hopes of anxious expectants, was a bomb in the Locofoco Camp; and great was the ferment. One branch of the city Council approved of the nomination after some bitter passages between the members of "the party;" but when it reached the other branch, it was rejected by a vote of 13 to 1. So Mayor Havemeyer stands reproved by the pure, uncontaminated portion of the Locos. Nothing was said against the qualifications, or moral character of Justice Taylor, the candidate; they were admitted to be all that was desired; but, he smelt of Whiggery and his nomination of treason, and that was enough for the sensitive Democracy. The Mayor has the power of rejecting in his turn, and a very piquant quarrel is anticipated between the Executive and Legislative branches in the great city of Gotham.

Horrid Barbarism.

From the *N. O. Picayune* of the 16th inst. we take the following account of a scene calculated to excite every heart capable of ordinary human feelings:

Passing through Baronne street, about noon yesterday, a crowd composed of men, women and children, attracted our attention. The object of their curiosity—or rather their pity—we found to be a delicate, debilitated looking mulatto boy, about ten years old. An old negro on one side, and a stick on the other, supported him as he endeavored to move along, though it was evident, that any motion, however slow, was too much for his prostrate physical powers. We inquired what was the matter with the boy, and were answered by his shirt being raised up off his back, and heavens! how expressive of fiendish cruelty was the spectacle that presented itself! The poor boy's back and body one mass of raw, trembling, skinless, parti putred, lacerated flesh!

Ravines, as it were, in his carcase, had been been cut by the lash, and he appeared, altogether, a victim of the most wanton and heartless cruelty, which it was possible for other than a fiend to inflict. All we could learn of this monstrous cruelty we had from the old negro who helped the poor boy along; we give it for what it is worth, promising that we shall seek for the authentic facts of the case and lay them before the public.

The old negro said that he and the boy belonged to C. Donnibourg, who lives at the corner of Annunciation and Richard streets, that Donnibourg lost a watch, and charged the boy with stealing it. Some ten or fourteen days since he had him put in the police jail of the First Municipality, and there, by his order, says the old man, was the inhuman punishment inflicted on him. The boy himself says that he received twenty-five lashes a day from the day he was imprisoned till Thursday last. The old man, by direction of his master, was taking him home; but two citizens, seeing he must die by the way, informed Recorder Baldwin of his condition, who promptly had him brought to the police office, where he was examined by Dr. Picton.

As the doctor examined the wounds, they were necessarily exposed to the bystanders, who, by an involuntary exclamation, expressed their indignation against his torturers. The doctor pronounced the boy in a precarious condition, but said that by proper treatment he might recover, and advised that he might be sent to the Charity Hospital. The Recorder ordered that he be at once taken there, and thither was he carried by the police, on a litter, his back upwards.

This infamous torture needs no comment to heighten its atrocious features. The master deserves and should receive the same for three times the period the boy suffered them. If the citizens of N. Orleans do not make that city too hot to hold him we are mistaken in them; and any punishment short of actual hanging, in case the slave dies, is too good for him. But if the master is such a wretch, what must we believe of the white monster who officiates as executioner in the jail! *He*, the instrument of the master's hellish disposition, day after day stood behind the child and deliberately inflicted twenty-five lashes on its back! Faugh! hell itself does not contain a demon more deadened to every thing good, and feeling, than this pair of monsters in human shape. And what are we to think of *the system* which gives men such power over a human being! The "Institution" for which churches must be rent in twain to conserve it in its purity!!

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

St. Louis, May 21, 1845.

Dear Junior—Our journey thus far, has been so equable and pleasant, as to leave nothing worth relating. We have not been once blown into the air, or immersed in the river, but all has gone on quietly and smoothly, so that the journey has become monotonous and wearisome. We have not even the exciting subject of politics now to give a little piquancy and spice to social intercourse. So completely has that variable gentleman, "the Public," discarded politics, that I did not hear the subject once mentioned, in any of its phases, between Pittsburgh and St. Louis. No one seemed to care any thing about Polk and his administration. A noble hearted Californian, on my expressing my surprise that the politics-loving Americans, with which our boat was crowded, should never once mention the subject, remarked that he heard of the defeat of Mr. Clay with profound sorrow, which not even time would efface. That great man is admired and loved by the best and most intelligent men of this and all other nations, with an ardor and intenseness, which no slander, or defeat, or time can diminish. He may never be President of the United States—but he will stand higher on the roll of fame, and be deeper enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, than many of those who have filled that honorable station.

I have many times sailed down the Ohio river, from its head at Pittsburgh, to its termination, where it pours its broad, calm, pure waters into the turbid and boiling Mississippi, and I never fail to see new beauties in this pride of the Great Valley. It is, indeed, a noble river, skirt with lovely scenery, dotted with beautiful islands, and its banks covered with thriving cities and towns. Such a river running for one thousand miles through so fertile a country, navigable nearly the whole year for steamboats, from its head to its mouth, and offering so little natural obstruction to a safe navigation, cannot be found on the globe. I never admired it more than this trip, nor saw in prospective, its rising glories and future wealth more clearly. Those who sail on its lovely waters, in 1945, will view a scene of wealth, improvement and refinement, which the most vivid imagination scarcely now permits itself to picture. I observed one thing, however, which I have not seen mentioned before; which is, that while there is a steady and perceptible improvement in the towns and cities on the river between Pittsburgh and Louisville, below the latter place to the mouth, with the exception of Smithland, there is not the slightest apparent advance, and Cairo is absolutely deteriorating—going back to the frogs and lizards, from which it was mad folly ever to attempt to rescue it.—I never see that place, but with horror. Burning fevers and freezing agues, these appear to have set up their throne, while Death's sallow countenance relaxes to a horrid grin, as fresh victims to his power, are landed at that city of his dominions. I would not consent to live there, or rather stop to be buried there, was the whole city bestowed upon me as a free gift. I always thought Dickens had that place in his eye, when he described the city on paper, where Martin Chuzzlewit and Mark Tapley, located themselves and went through all the horrors of a seasoning. Mark never found so *"jolly"* a place, and I am sure if he saw Cairo, he would never leave it because it was not "jolly" enough.

St. Louis, judging from appearances, is the most prosperous town in the west. There are now lying here some 45 or 50 steamboats, all discharging or taking in freight, and bound for every point of the compass, some to the regions of the rocky mountains, beyond the bounds of civilization; others to the east, to Cincinnati, Pittsburg, &c. Some are for the Upper Mississippi, Galena, Dubuque, Potosi and St. Peters, in the northern regions, and others are loading for the sunny south, for New Orleans and Mobile. They lay closely packed together, and the wharf is completely covered with freight, drays, horses, and human beings, moving to and fro in endless confusion. The new part of St. Louis is beautifully built, and in no town in the west, is the improvement more perceptible. Beyond all doubt, it is destined to be the great Western Metropolis. I see Pittsburgh named here in all three ions—Pittsburgh Iron," Pittsburgh Castings," "Pittsburgh Yarns," and "Pittsburgh Glass," meets one quite frequently. I trust our unfortunate city will long have the glory of furnishing the west with manufactures. We start for the Upper Mississippi this evening. Adieu. D. N. W.

POST OFFICE.

A circular from the Postmaster General has lately been issued, containing directions for the execution of the new Post Office law, to go into effect on the 1st July next, from which we extract the following:

Postage.

On and after July 1, 1845, on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, sent any distance not exceeding three hundred miles, five cents.

When sent any distance over three hundred miles, ten cents.

For every additional weight of half an ounce, or any fractional excess of less than half an ounce, there shall be charged an additional postage of five or ten cents, according to the distance.

On letters *dropped* in the post office for delivery in the same place, two cents each.

On letters *advertised* as remaining on hand there shall be charged, when delivered out, besides the regular postage, the cost of advertising, which will be on each letter two cents, or four cents if advertised in two papers.

What is subject to letter postage is defined to be letters in manuscript, or paper of any kind upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing or by marks or signs.

On all circulars, handbills, or advertisements; which are printed or lithographed on quarto post or single cap paper, or paper not larger than single cap, and which are folded or directed, but left unsealed, two cents on each sheet for any distance. When sealed, these are to be rated as letters.

"Quarto post" is the size usually called letter paper, say about ten to eight inches to the page; "single cap" is the size commonly called writing paper, say thirteen by eight inches to the page.

Where the circular is on a sheet larger than single cap, it is to be rated as a pamphlet. As the postage on these articles is chargeable on each *copy*, postmasters will carefully examine all packets, and rate the postage accordingly.

On all pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every other kind and description of printed or other matter, (except newspapers, and except also circulars, handbills and advertisements, as aforesaid,) which shall be unconnected with any manuscript communication whatever, two and a half cents for every copy of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance. For every additional ounce, one cent; any fractional excess exceeding half an ounce, to be charged as an ounce; but any excess less than half an ounce, is not to be regarded.

A pamphlet is a small unbound printed book. A magazine is a pamphlet published periodically, in numbers, containing articles on science, literature, politics, news, &c.

Newspapers go free for any distance not exceeding thirty miles from the place where printed, when sent by the editors or publishers thereof if they do not exceed nineteen hundred superficial inches in extent. For any distance beyond thirty miles, within the State where published, one cent postage. For any distance exceeding one hundred miles out of the State where published, one and a half cent postage.

When a newspaper exceeds nineteen hundred superficial inches, it is to be rated with pamphlet postage.

When the article to be mailed is a circular, pamphlet, or newspaper, it should be so enveloped or folded that it can be distinctly seen at the office to be such, and also that it contain no writing, marks, or signs to serve the purpose of written communications. If not done up so as to open at the end, it is to be charged as a letter, by weight.

Free Papers.

The Governors of States may send, free of postage, all laws and reports, whether bound or unbound; and all records and documents of their respective States which may be directed by the Legislature of the several States to be transmitted to the Executive of other States, the Governor writing his name thereon, with the designation of his office and the kind of books or documents enclosed; the package to be addressed to the Governor of the State to which it is to be sent.

The three Assistant Post Masters General are authorized to send, free of postage, any letters, packages, or other matters *relating exclusively to their official duties*, or the business of the Post Office Department, to be duly franked by them as on official business."

Deputy postmasters, throughout the United States, are also authorized to send all letters and packages which it may be their duty, or they may have occasion to transmit to any person or place, which shall relate *exclusively* to the business of their respective offices or to the business of the Post Office Department. But in every such case the postmaster shall endorse thereon, over his own signature, the words "post office business."

Exchange newspapers between publishers of newspapers may be sent free.

Money for Publishers.

The authority heretofore given to postmasters to send money free of postage to publishers of newspapers in payment of subscriptions being withdrawn, the following regulation is substituted:

Money may be left with a postmaster, in no instance, exceeding $10, for the purpose of being paid to distant publishers, if said publishers shall so desire, for any newspaper or pamphlet deliverable from his office. The postmaster may retain one per cent, and give his receipt for the balance. He is immediately to report the payment, with the names of the parties, to the postmaster through whom said amount is to be paid to the publisher, and to charge himself upon his "general account with the United States," with the amount received, deducting the one per cent, under the head of "moneys received for subscriptions," stating the name of the payer, the name of the payee, office where payable amount, and time when received; and shall make a full and faithful return to the General Post Office of all such cases at the end of each quarter. When presented, the postmaster at the office where payable is to pay the amount in said receipt, deducting one per cent; which receipt after being endorsed by the publisher, he will forward as his voucher of payment. He will enter said amount to his credit on his "general account with the United States," under they head of "moneys paid for subscriptions," giving the particulars above stated, and render to the General Post Office a full and faithful account of the same at the end of each month.

What may be mailed.

No packet which shall weigh more than three pounds. Bound books of any size are not included in the term "mailable mater," except books sent by the Governors of States as aforesaid.

Advertised Letters.

Letters uncalled for are to be advertised in the paper of the town where the office advertising may be situated having the largest circulation, provided it can be done at a cost not exceeding two cents on each letter. Letters are not to be advertised in more than one paper unless specially directed by the Postmaster General.

Private Expresses.

The establishment of private expresses for the conveyance of any letters, packets, or packages of letters, or other matter transmittable in the U. S. mail, (newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals excepted,) from one city, town, or other place, to any other city, town or other place in the United States, between and from and to which the United States mail is regularly transported under authority of the Post Office Department, is prohibited. So is the causing to be conveyed, or the providing for the conveyance or transportation, by regular trips or at stated periods or intervals, as aforesaid, any letters or other matter transmittable by mail as aforesaid, newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals only excepted.

Every person offending against this provision, or aiding or assisting therein, or acting as such private express, shall forfeit and pay $150 for each time any letter or letters, packet or packages, or other matter properly transmittable by mail (except newspapers, &c.) shall or may be by him, her, or them, or through his, her, or their means or instrumentality, in whole or in part, conveyed.

This is not to prohibit the conveyance of letters, packets, packages, or other matter by private hands, no compensation being tendered or received therefor in any way, or by special messenger employed only for the single particular occasion.

Sad News from Central America.

Translated from the Vera Cruz Diario, of April 30th for the New York Express.

By the packet of Guatemala, from Honduras, yesterday, we have received papers and dates to the middle of March.

Leon, the capital of Nicaraugua, which had been in a state of siege by Gen. Malespin, was taken by force of arms after a bloody contest; and acts of cruelty were perpetrated by the conquerors equalled only in the wars of Buenos Ayres. The Guatamala Gazette states that more than a thousand persons were assassinated or burnt by Gen. Malespin, without distinction of the aged, women, children and priests.

While the besiegers abandoned themselves to these excesses, Gen. Cabanas and the other defenders of Leon retired with a few arms and the military chest; and, on reaching the province of Salvador, of which Malespin is Governor, the man who had the command in his absence, and the people, rose against Malespin. The chambers have declared his election null, as the result of military violence, and instituted proceedings against him, ordered his property to be seized, and that, in case of his refusing to appear, on trial, he shall be held and treated as a traitor. He was afterwards excommunicated by Bishop Viterey, with all the ceremonious of the church, for the assassination of the priests of Leon.

Malespin, on his part, was marching for San Salvador, at the head of his troops; and his position is exactly like that in which Gen. Santa Anna lately placed himself in Mexico.

Bishop Campoy, of Carnayagua, on his return from his consecration in Guatemala, stopped within the limits of his diocese, and told the people not to proceed, while Gen. Malespin had arms in his hands.

The Government of Guatamala had prohibited the admission of the Jesuit fathers, who were in city, on their way to that state, and did not permit them to land in the port of Izabel. It appears that this was done because the President, Gen. Carsera, had received information that they were going to exert themselves to secure his overthrow. We are assured however, that he has paid their passage, although he does not admit ther

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞ "The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less, One insertion	$0 50
" " " Two insertions	0 75
" " " Three insertions	1 00
" " " Three months	3 00
" " " Six months	6 00
" " " Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less, One year	$6 00
" " " Six months	3 00

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 3 1845.

The Accident at the Camden Race Course.

This casuality suggests several thoughts which the sentiments of most men will approve, although there is in many almost a paradoxical state of of feeling upon the same subject—while they are loud in their condemnation of the Race itself and all its attendents circumstances, they manifest a high degree of interest to know which side of the parties in this great gambling affair, came off best. We look upon all such "amusements," as, in the highest degree, pernicious to the morals of the community in which they take place.—They are strictly gambling transactions on an immense scale; and as they progress to maturity, excite a Maelstrom of excitement which draws in and whelms hundreds of promising young men in ruin. The moral are led to take the first step in evil; those already initiated, make a deeper plunge; while those in more advanced stages, are utterly ruined. Females, even, are drawn into the whirlpool of crime.

No estimate can be made approximating to the evil which follows such a concourse of people as were gathered to give countenance of the "sports of the Turf" near New York and Philadelphia. All is done under the flimsy coloring of "improving the breed of horses." But the revelations made, both in England and this country, as to the underhanded means used, show all such affairs to be nothing short of a system of cheating, in which the most skilful wins. The part enacted by the parties immediately interested, is, however, the least of the evil. Look at the character of the crowds at these Races. There are some who go as spectators, knowing they are doing wrong, but further than being mere spectators, take no part. The next class are gentlemen who have "a few dollars to risk" upon the result. Then follow the practised betters who make such games a means of winning money from the uninitiated—they take in the verdant and pluck pigeons in the skies of "rich young heirs," or "young gentlemen" with "rich fathers," or "good expectations." To bet with each other, would be rather too much like attempting to cut a diamond with a diamond, and their gains come from fleecing the would be knowing young gentlemen. Gamblers by profession of every grade and hue, from the old veteran who keeps a Faro bank and sports his thousands of dollars, to the miserable thimble ringer. Theives in broad cloth and rags, bullies and pugilists, drunkards and scoundrels of every variety, form the ground work of the mass.

Let a moment's reflection be given to the workings of this concourse composed of such materials. The Race itself is in defiance of Law, and for the time being its patrons, the "Gentlemen of the Club," throw their protection around the crowd of gamblers who play their trade openly and in the face of the very officers of the law.—Why not allow them to erect Faro Banks on the corners of Wall street in New York city—it would be less harmful. On the Race course public opinion sanctions and protects the gambler: in a public street it would crush him in a moment. The difference is simply in the character of the persons who make up the crowd at the race course, and those who give tone to public opinion in the city. To such an extent does the influence of the concourse go, that Ladies (!) attend and bet with the greatest zeal.

The late casuality at Camden is a bitter satire on the morality and humanity of Racing. The gentlemen of the Club would not allow the Race to go on until they were assured no one was killed, or actually in danger of dying immediately!!—This is extolled as humane and all that. Bah! If any of the injured die, are not getters up and promoters of the Race morally guilty of aiding in their deaths? Though many who recover, will carry the marks of their injuries to the grave, the physical wounds are immensely less than the moral. Thousands who were present left that ground far worse morally than they went to it.—The effects will be long felt in society in all its rannifications. The money lost or won, is nothing to the loss of character, self-respect and aversion to evil in the minds of multitudes.

We understand that the Exchange Bank, with becoming liberality, has advanced to the Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, the amount necessary to enable them to pay fifty per cent. forthwith on their risks. This is a great accommodation to the sufferers; and will enable many of the insured to proceed with increased vigor in the restoration of their buildings. We further learn that the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company will, in a short time, be in a condition to meet the remaining fifty per cent. of its risks.

Wm. French, Esq., of Pittsburgh, has been appointed Postmaster at that place. Mr. F. is a gentleman of high respectability, and the appointment will give general satisfaction.—*N. Y. Expr.*

News! Who is Mr. French? who! But then is this *the* "Pittsburgh." There is one town of that name in Arkansas; another in Ohio, and we believe yet another in New York. Which is *the* Pittsburgh!

Cannon for the Mormons.—The last Warsaw Signal contains a letter from Medina, O., stating that the Mormons are getting twenty-four pieces of Ordnance cast in Cuyahoga county, O. It is said some of them are already cast and marked Nauvoo Legion.

The Aqueduct

Is now in the very best of order. On Sunday it slowly filled through an aperture in the dam, previously made; and yesterday every obstruction was removed. About a dozen freight boats belonging to the different lines, came over, and in the evening one of Leech & Co's fine Passenger Packets was safely moored in the old place, at Thompson's Hotel. A band of music was in attendance, and the rejoicing up-town was universal. We congratulate Mr. Roebling, the citizens, Transporters, and all, upon the happy completion of this noble work. We crossed it and were highly gratified with the compact and solid appearance of the structure. It evidences the head and hand of a master of his profession.

Hot work for June.—Mr. Foster and Mr. Brown, the two candidates for Governor in Tennessee, have revised their appointments and agreed to make *only* 27 speeches between the 9th of June and the 28th of July.

Important decision in a Slave Case.—In the United States Court of Indiana, says the N.Y. Express, came on for argument on the 19th inst. on demurrer. The points made, for a brief sketch of which we are indebted to our friend, J. S. Reid, were the following:

1st. That slavery is only a State or local institution; 2. That slavery is based on local laws, not sustained or supported by either moral, natural, or national law; 3 That if a slave escapes from the State in which he is held in slavery, either by accident, consent of his master, or against that consent he is for ever free; 4. That the ordinance of 1787, organizing the North Western Territory, only guarrantees the delivering up of fugitives from labor or citizens of the original States, and that as Missouri (from whence the slaves escaped,) was not one of the original States, the citizens, of Indiana were not bound to deliver up to Missouri her runaway slaves.

Judge M'Lean, who presided, delivered the opinion of the Court. He admitted the correctness of the propositions 1, 2, and 3, but overuled the demurrer, deciding that if Indiana had remained a territory, under the ordinance, she would not have been bound to deliver up the slaves; but, having adopted a constitution, which in part abrogates the law or the ordinance, she is bound by the U. S. Constitution; and Missouri, being one of the great sister family of States, is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the original States, from all other States in the Union.

Reserving the further discussion of this point on arrest of judgment, provided judgment should go for the plaintiff, the Court overruled the demurrer, and the cause was put at issue, and is now ready for trial on the merits.

Mexican Indemnity.—The New York Commercial, in alluding to the fact that the President of the United States has been appealed to by the claimants, says:

Our unfortunate and extraordinary envoy Gov. Shannon wrote to this Government on the 21st September that the instalment had been paid on the 20th August preceding. Gov. Shannon and the United States agent for receiving the money lived in the same house. To this day the statement of Gov. Shannon remains uncontradicted, except by an official letter of Mr. B. Green. "It is impossible to belive," says the Journal's correspondent, "that Gov. Shannon is kept in Mexico, at nine thousand dollars a year, after his diplomatic communication with the Government of Mexico has been cut off, in order to send home false information or no information. The United States Senates thought it proper, upon the facts as presented to them, to direct the payment of the money, absolutely and unconditionally, presuming that the money had been paid by the Mexican Government as Mr. Shannon had stated, and inferring that it had been embezzled by the Agent of the United States. The House rejected the amendment and the Senate adhered. In the compromise that ensued, Mr. Benton declared that he would hazard the loss of the whole appropriation bill on this provision. Finally, at the suggestion of Mr. Cave Johnson, the proviso was added that the money should be paid in case it should appear that the money was embezzled by an Agent of the United States; and the amendment agreed to. But it appears that the Senate might as well have let the matter alone. The Government wont act, and Gov. Shannon will give no information."

Among the Acts passed at the late session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was the following:

AN ACT to relieve canal and railroad companies from penalties for not performing certain acts on the Sabbath day.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That no part of any act of assembly heretofore passed, shall be construed to require any canal or railroad company to attend their works on the Sabbath days, for the purpose of expediting or aiding the passage of any boat, craft, or vehicle along the same; any clause or clauses in their respective charters, imposing a penalty for not aiding boats, crafts, or vehicles to pass within a certain time, to the contrary notwithstanding.

A hat maker of Cincinnati has obtained from Paris a curious machine. It is a sort of hat rim, composed of a great many small pieces of wood, and made elastic by the movement of springs. It is put on the head, and soon fitted with perfect exactness. From this the hat block is made, and the hat fitted perfectly. The Cincinnati Chronicle adds:

"The advantage of this is obvious, because few persons buy hats that fit them exactly. The hat may be of the same size; but heads are very irregular, and therefore hats fit unequally. We have tried the experiment with our own head, and the result is, that the hat fits as if it were the skin,—as natural and easy as possible; and we may add it is very well made otherwise.

"This machine is curious on another account. It is the most perfect Phrenological guage imaginable. We were astonished to find how very irregular, in size and shape, heads are. No two are alike; the two sides of the head are scarcely ever equally developed. The conclusion is that if there be any truth in Phrenology, it is no wonder there are such a variety of characters in the world."

Distress in Mr. Clay's Family.—It is announced in the Alton Telegraph, by one just returned from Lexington, Ky., that the domestic affections of the distinguished Henry Clay, have lately been greatly added to, by his youngest son's becoming deranged. This makes the second son that is now an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum; and we deeply sympathise with both Mr. Clay and his wife in this the hour of their distress. We are also informed from the same source, that Mr. Clay has become a communicant in the Episcopal Church in Lexington. In the consolations of the religion he has embraced, may he find the means of reconciliation to those domestic afflictions which are beyond his control.

A Compliment and a Rebuke.—The editor of the Charleston Mercury having asserted that "the only way to touch the sensibilities of the Northern men, is to touch their pockets," Prentice says—"the sneer is a very contemptible one. The editor ought to know that it is a very easy thing to touch the pockets of the Northern men. Let a case of distress be presented to them, and their pockets are touched at once and touched deeply. No sooner was the distressing tale of the Pittsburgh fire circulated at the North, than the pockets of the citizens of Philadelphia, New York and Boston were touched to the tune of nearly $100,000. If there is a way to the sensibilities of the Northern men through their pockets, there is also a way to their pockets through their sensibilities.

If their pockets or the sensibilities of the Charleston "chivalry" have been touched by the Pittsburgh calamity, we have not received the interesting intelligence.

"The Nabob Manufacturers."—There is no greater mistake prevalent than that the stock employed in manufactures in this country belongs exclusively to rich capitalists. A large proportion of the stock belongs to widows and orphans, and trustees. In the Merrimac Manufacturing Company in Lowell, a company which is the largest of any in that city of spindles, its capital being $2,000,000; the whole number of stockholders in 1841 was 160, and it is probably considerable larger now. In this 160, there were 15 single women holding 55 shares; 11 widows holding 66 shares; 20 trustees holding 198 shares; 15 executors and guardians; 23 professional men; 10 mechanics; 20 merchants holding 560 shares; and 14 capitalists or men retired from business, holding 280 shares. 20 of the stockholders owned only one share each, and 38 of them only two shares each.

Arrest under the Treaty of Washington.—Henry Warr, a resident of Bridgeport, England, was arrested this morning on board the ship Geo. Washington, at the instance of Samuel R. Wamp, Superintendent of police for that Borough. It is alleged that Warr forged the acceptance of John Kerxlake to a Bill of Exchange drawn on Samuel Grundy and Walter E. Grundy, Bankers, for £17. He will be examined to-morrow.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

False Teeth.—On a negro stealer, named Lewis, recently captured at Memphis, Tenn., the police officers found two loose teeth which he inserted in the front cavities of his upper jaw, and displaced them, when he wished to change his appearance.

STATE FINANCES.

The following circular has been sent to the treasurers of the several counties of this commonwealth.

State Treasury Office,
Harrisburgh, May 24, 1845.

The importance of making a vigorous and energetic effort to continue the payment of the interest due in August, and thus maintain the credit and honor of our Commonwealth, induces me to call your particular attention to the 42d section of the act of the 29th April 1844. A compliance with the provisions of the act referred to, will save to your country five per cent, of your taxes, and you will have the satisfaction of aiding the commonwealth at this important crisis.

In order to induce so desirable a result so far as my rights extend, I will give the act a construction as beneficial as it will permit. The quota of the county will be received exclusive of the amount of unseated land tax, inasmuch as it does not come within the spirit and meaning of the act, because its collection can only be enforced every second year, and an allowance will also be made for such amount as may be ascertained to be impracticable to collect. This may be estimated when the payment is made, and the exact amount ascertained to be impracticable when the duplicates are fully settled. You will thus perceive that the payment to the first of August, as provided in the act, will be greatly advantageous to your county, and ought to be made, although you should appropriate your county funds for that purpose. The propriety of the measure, its utility and economy are greatly increased by a consideration of the portions of the law referred to, which compels the payment of interest by each county. You will avoid this, and you will escape the perplexity and labor of an interest account, which you will be required to keep.

These considerations, and others which I might urge, but which the limits of this circular prevent me from presenting, it is earnestly hoped, will induce a strong and united effort, on the part of each county in the commonweal h, to maintain her public engagements and secure the State from the humiliating attitude of a non-paying State. We paid our interest in February, and we can do so in August and February next, if active and prompt measures are adopted in the several counties in the commonwealth, and in case that can be accomplished, our credit is placed on a sure basis, and the nature of our securities can be changed so as to relieve the commonwealth from one to two-fifths of her present rate of interest.

The assessments for this year amount to $1,299,962 61. The nett tolls from the canals and railroads last year were $635,572 97. It is believed that this year will at least equal the last, and it will be seen that these two items are sufficient to pay the interest, or nearly so. The amount due from former assessments, and the ordinary revenues, will be sufficient to pay ordinary expenses of government.

I present this brief view at this time, to show that there is no ground for despondency and gloom, but, on the contrary, the highest inducements to be active, vigilent and faithful. These will lead to the happiest results.

I should be pleased to hear from you, as I should be desirous of knowing what action you intend to take on this communication, and should be happy to receive any suggestions which may occur to you in relation to this subject.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES R. SNOWDEN.
State Treasurer.

Fires—*Incendiarism!*—The St Louis Gazette of the 26th inst. says: "There was no less than three attempts at incendiarism last Saturday night—one with success. The first two—one in the stable of B. Finney, and the other in a stable on an alley above Sixth street, near Franklin Avenue—were extinguished without much damage. The other was a stable on 11th street, nerr Green, which was consumed. A horse was burned in the stable."

A letter from New York says—"An arrangement has been made by John T. Smith & Co., and on attempt is making to resume business, but little success can attend the effort."

A letter from Philadelphia, dated Saturday, A. M., says—"As far as I can learn, the persons injured by the falling of the stand at the Race Course a few days since, are all in a fair way for rapid recovery. The person said to have been more injured than any other, is reported to-day as being decidedly convalescent."

AN AVALANCHE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—*Twelve Hundred Lives lost!*—The Jamaica (W. I.) papers report on the authority of travellers by the Panama route from South America, that a fearful avalanche of snow from the great central Cordillera of the Andes, last summer, (our winter) had been destructive on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the mountains. The snow descended in fearful quantities from the Paramo de Ruiz, (which is situated on the western side of the plains of Marquita, and from 150 to 200 miles of Bogota,) and destroyed a large and populous district. It is supposed that twelve hundred lives have been sacrificed by this fearful casualty.

A man was found dead yesterday morning, in the Lower Market. He had been laboring under the effect of mania a potu. He fancied, while in his delirium, that he was choaking another; his hand was upon his own throat; he held on till he ceased to breathe, and all efforts to revive him failed. What must be the thought of the man who gave him drink when in this condition. What must that man think, if he thinks at all, of his own conduct!—*Cin. Gaz.*

Indian Love Tale.—The editor of the South Carolinian once had opportunity for daily intercourse with the Choctaws, and he improved it by acquiring their language, which he describes as quite the most musical of all the aboriginal tongues, holding much the same relation to the others as the Italian to other European languages. It is, of course, therefore, well adapted for making love, and the editor has preserved among his memoranda, the following specimen of the aptitude of a young savage for the persuasive eloquence of passion. It loses, he assures us some of its softness in transferring it into English. 'Falla, the Raven,' knew how to 'fetch them from their mammas':

The Love Talk of Falla, the Raven,
A young Chief Nuna-woy-a, to To-ken, the White Rose of the Prairie:

Sister, the arrow that flies from a broken bow is untrue, and the course of the fragile bark unsteady—yet more faithless than these are the promises of the pale faces. Sister, listen: You are deceived. Henry Mingo has a double heart, and has talked with a forked tongue, of the swift deer of the hills, and the bounding buffaloes of the prairie to another. Does he not hunt towards the sunny south? Does he not often encamp near the valley of Liatumah? His exploits are now sung by the tribe of the Golden Level, and his name is now numbered among its warriors. Sister, two moons hence and a squaw will darken the door of his wigwam! But grieve not. Is not my wigwam empty? There is no one to light my pipe, or to nurse my maize field. Will you come to my assistance? Will you sleep upon my Buffalo bed? If so, come, and I will love you, while the stars twinkle and the rivers run!

The following is rather a peculiar mode in which to announce the death of an aged citizen, but we find it in an exchange paper which chronicles the death of Mr. N. Waterhouse of Scarboro,' Maine; ninety years old at the time of his decease:—"He never owed two dollars at one time in his life, and was anxious to depart, that he might go to heaven and see his deceased wife, with whom he had lived sixty-seven years."

The first number of the National (Tariff) Magazine made its appearance in New York on Thursday. Some of its articles are said to be very able, and particularly those upon the currency, and Continental money, and the Telegraphic system. The editors are Redwood Fisher and Edwin Williams.

☞ The "Western Transcript" published at Cincinnati by Dr. Brisbane has been discontinued for want of patronage. The Doctor, it appears from his valedictory, was engaged in bringing about the division in the Baptist Church. He says: "But the work is done; and I have no longer this powerful incentive to justify me in continuing the Transcript at my own expense."

A destructive fire occurred in Savannah on Sunday the 25th. Four or five buildings were destroyed.

☞ The President expects to be in Washington City all summer, and will not visit Fort Monroe.

☞ Hon. Henry Clay has gone to St. Louis.

☞ The N. Y. Express published at 2 P. M. on Friday, says Stodard & Dunham's piano forte factory, in 15th street is now on fire, and there are no hopes of saving it from utter destruction. The fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock.

☞ The "Gentlemen of the Turf" say another match must be got up between Fashion and Peytona, to decide the question of superiority. By all means—another gambling match, and another accident to cripple and shorten the lives of a score or so of men.

☞ The U. S. Journal at Washington, the representative of the "young democracy," says *Locofoco* is a good name and they are not ashamed of it.

☞ Thirty-four removals were recently made in the Custom House at Boston. Most, or all of them Democrats; undergoing the process of "Rotation" in office. Of course all the ins are Locos, but it is said they are all from the country except two.

☞ $30,000 has been subscribed for the erection of a large central additional building for the College at Marietta. It will be commenced forthwith.

The late M. Tierman, bequethed $30,000 to the Catholic institutions in this city.

Committees are making collections in Savannah for the sufferers by fire in this city.

It is estimated in a Southern paper that from 40 to 60,000 Southerners visit the Northern States every summer, and that they spend the sum of 12,000,000 dollars, exclusive of the outlays for clothing, furniture, &c.

A large number of manuels of devotion for seamen has been distributed to the crews of the Vincennes and Columbus, which ships lately sailed for China.

They have omnibusses in New York with two divisions, one for the ladies and the other for gentlemen.

Persico, the sculptor, has received nearly $100,000 from the National Government, for his group of Columbus, and other works.

Very Peculiar.—Conversing one day with a fashionable and pretty belle, the facetious Mr. L——— observed, that "ladies that lisp wished to be kissed."—The young lady had before spoken unaffectedly, but replied, "*Tho* I've heard *thay*."

Banking under the new law.—The Bank Commissioners have been in session in this city two days. Application has been filed for one branch of the State Bank at Dayton, and two more, it is expected, will be made from this city, before the close of the present session of the board. There are two applications under the independent system from Cleveland, and one at Geauga. These, together with those approved at the former session of the board, give seven under what is known generally as the free banking system. There are five branches of the State Bank organized. Seven are necessary to the organization of a State Bank. There is now no doubt that both systems will be in operation in a short time.—[Columbus (O.) State Journal.

Wisconsin Wheat Crop of 1845.—We have already stated, that the quantity of wheat, of last year's growth, exported from Wisconsin, will not vary much from 30,000 bushels. Having been aided in our investigations by very intelligent merchants, and others most likely to possess such statistics, we feel assured that the actual quantity sent to market from the Territory will approximate very near to the above sum. Racine and Southport have hitherto been the two principal points of embarkation of wheat in the Territory, Milwaukie having so far, shipped a much less quantity than either. Of Racine we can speak with considerable accuracy; our merchants say they have shipped at least.....125,000 bush.
Milwaukie, some say, has shipped
60,000, but will concede to her.... 50,000 "
And of Wisconsin wheat from Little
Fort, &c., say..... 3,000 "
Leaving for Southport, only.....122,000 "

Yet in conflict with these figures, a correspondent of the Monroe Democrat, in writing from Southport, makes this declaration—"More wheat is sent from this port, than from any two other ports on the lake north of Chicago." Well, one of two things is certain—either we have underrated the aggregate crop, or the Monroe Democrat's correspondent has overrated the shipments from Southport some 50,000 bushels! Now who's wrong? We can vouch for our statement in regard to Racine, and we don't think we're wrong as to Milwaukie.—[Racine Advocate.

PITTSBURGH—JUNE 4, 1845.

Daring and Extensive Robbery.

One of the most daring and extensive burglaries of which we have heard some time, was perpetrated on Monday night, at the residence of Mr. James Anderson, near Manchester. It appears that the robbers—the presumption is that there was at least two, if not more—entered the house through a window in the basement story, the only one in the house which had been unfastened, and after getting in, had first secured the doors leading to the Bedchambers above. Thus secure they set to work and bored the front of the secretary; on opening this they took a large pocket book containing six notes, bonds, and other papers, to the value of $11a12,000. This book and all the papers, with the exception of $25 in money, was found yesterday forenoon in a hollow stump about half-way between Mr. A's dwelling and the Poor-house. The amount of money stolen was about $50. They also took one and a half dozen table, and two dozen tea spoons, all silver; two watches—one small, and the other doubled cased, number and marks not recollected—one of which had been in the family upwards of fifty years; a pair of gold spectacles broken. All the Britannia ware, Knives and Forks, &c., that they could get hold off, to the value of about $300. Among them was a splendid carving knife and fork, tipped with Buckhorn and finished with silver. A variety of wearing apparel, being the very best in the family. We mention the articles particularly as it may lead to the detection of the robbers, here or elsewhere. The scoundrels worked with great expedition and stillness. A dog usually kept in the yard was found outside and the gate shut. He was heard to bark a great deal, but did not succeed in giving the alarm.

Pittsburgh Mormonism.

This new phase in fanaticism continues to put forth remarkable supernatural revelations to astonish the ignorant and superstitious. The "Messenger and Advocate," the organ of the Branch of Mormonism in this city, is full of Rigdon's effusions, and letters from the travelling missionaries abroad. He complains very much that his Church is confounded with that of the Twelve at Nauvoo, and insists that it is totally dissimilar in every essential particular. He talks with detestation of their wickedness—repudiates it entirely, and consigns it over to perdition; says the Twelve and their followers are hastening to destruction, and mentions particularly that in such abhorrence does the Church here hold the Nauvoo Mormons, they cannot be received without repentance, confession of their faith and baptism. He characterises the Nauvoo Mormons as polygamists, liars, perjurers, coiners, counterfeiters, &c.—quite a catalogue. It is clear enough, from his account, that they are not at all responsible for the infamous expression of a wish in the Nauvoo Neighbour that "God, who never errs, might sprinkle, upon every man and city that belies the saints, as upon Pittsburgh, now and then *a hot drop!*" The enmity between the two is excessively bitter.

In a letter from one Hutchins, dated at Boston, May 19th, we have another specimen of what, in our opinion, is blasphemy, not in a legal, but in a moral sense. It appears that the converts from the old church had assembled under the direction of Hutchins to wash and anoint. When these ceremonies were performed, he says they entered into a covenant,

"And while in the attitude of this covenant, as we did at Conference, about to say amen, something appeared before me like a bright cloud, and my speech failed me, and my tongue began to flutter like a leaf among the leaves; and in this cloud there appeared to be a centre, and in that centre the Son of God; I did not see the whole form of a personage, but a glorious light; and I talked for some minutes in an unknown tongue, which I never knew; and my discourse seemed to be directed to this personage in the cloud. In a few minutes I found myself with my brethren amazed."

All this is told with an imperturable coolness and will be received as Gospel by the members. It nearly rivals the famous revelations made by Rigdon himself, when the Church was organized. The cloud of madness is upon the minds of these deluded people.

The Turn-out of the Boilers.—We publish this morning a communication on the other side of this question. The whole controversy has grown too lengthy and is uninteresting to ourselves, and with this we drop it, so far as our columns are concerned. We reiterate what we have before said, that we have nothing against the hands, either personally or as a body. Our notice of the turn-out at all originated in a desire to secure to the market and to themselves all the benefit which would result from the present low price of Iron, and we thought a reasonable appeal to them on this ground would be listened to. It threatens to grow, however, beyond bounds, and we dismiss it. We have ever advocated fair wages and shall continue to promote such measures as we believe will secure them to every class of operatives. We willingly give the hands all the benefit of a reply *in their own way and words*. Strict justice to all is our aim, and if we miss it, it is only through an error of judgment.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

The University of France.

The controversy, which, for the last two or three years, has excited, and which still excites, so much interest in France, between the *University* and the *Church*, forms the subject of an article in the last number of the Edinburg Review, in which a statement of the case is presented, less clear and satisfactory than could be wished, but still affording a better view of the points and the parties concerned; than we find in any other publication at this moment within our reach.

The University of France was originally founded, after careful and zealous labor, by Napoleon. The decree for its creation, was dated March 17, 1808; and its first provisions are, that no School or establishment of instruction can be formed in France, out of connection with the University, or without the authorization of its Chief. No one can open a school of any kind, without being a member of the University, and graduated in one of the Faculties. The effect of this course, is to make the University the aggregate of all the schools and individuals charged with education throughout the Empire; all masters of schools, of whatever kind, are graduated to some of its Faculties, and all such establishments are subject to to the inspection and control of the Minister of Public Instruction, who has a close official connection with the government of the University. The only exception to this monopoly of instruction, entrusted to the University, was made in favor of the Seminaries for the education of the Catholic Clergy. Those institutions were committed to the care of the Archbishops and Bishops, each in his own diocese, and they had full power to appoint and renew the directors and professors. No other School, under whatever denomination, could exist in France, unless governed by members of the University and subject to its regulations.

With some changes the University maintained itself, in spite of much popular disaffection and in spite of the rivalry of the Lyceum System. At present the institution has 46 Royal Colleges in connection with it, containing about 20,000 pupils; 312 "Communal Colleges" institutions of inferior character, with 26,000 pupils; and 2250 foundations for students. It draws funds from the State to the annual amount of about *eleven millions* of francs.

The University gradually came under the control of the men whom Napoleon had denounced as Ideologists, and soon after the restoration, the education given in the schools under its care began to be denounced by the Catholics, who then were regaining the ground they had previously lost, as irreligious. The Jesuit had recourse to the seminaries, through which alone they had the hope of regaining their ascendancy. There was no provision which made it absolutely necessary to limit these schools to the education of the clergy: and many persons, whose fears of the State system of education had been excited by the clamors against it, resorted to these institutions in its stead. In 1828, in consequence of the progress they had made, a decree was passed, depriving ecclesiastical seminaries of the power of giving certain certificates and degrees, without recourse to the University, and pupils in them, moreover, could not on leaving them, quit the career of the Church, without depriving themselves of certain legal priveleges.

In 1831 the Catholic journal *L'Avenir* sent forth the 'first mutterings of polemical thunder' against the University. The full storm, however, did not break forth until 1840 when the publication of a violent pamphlet attracted general attention to the subject. In 1842, in his complimentary address to the King, the Archbishop of Paris, inserted a phrase, expressing the desire of the clergy to "labor *more freely* in forming the heart and spirit of the youth." This declaration was the signal of the war which has since been carried on with such excessive violence on both sides, in pamphlets and debates. The spirit of many of the publications against the University, may be inferred from the following single paragraph, cited by the Review, from a work of M. Desgarets, Canon of Lyons, entitled "Le Monopole Universetaire." He says:

"The institution of the University is an impious slave trade; not of negroes but of whites: not of bodies but of conscience: the slave trade of intellects—the slave trade of souls: it is slavery in filth and dregs;—it is the death of the people in a common sewer:—it is brutality and degredation to the Nature of beasts. Never since the origin of the world, has so execrable a despotism weighed upon the human race."

The demand of the clergy is for liberty of education; and they have a strong ground for making it, not only in the abstract reasoning by which it is urged, but in the promise of the framers of the existing government, made in 1830, that "liberty of education should be granted with the least possible delay." They have, moreover, all the strength of religious feeling, and all the acknowledged principles of political philosophy to sustain their claim. But they have against them, the strong conviction, universally diffused, and which nothing can eradicate, of the *insincerity* of their demand. Hitherto the Catholic Church had claimed the exclusive right of education; and the same pretension has been very recently urged by one of the Bishops, who, inspired by the hope of speedy triumph, declares that "education belongs to the clergy of *divine right*; the University has usurped it:—the University must yield." So say many of the most honest and zealous of the clergy; and yet they urge all their claims under the watchword of "*Freedom* of Instruction." It could scarcely be expected that they should obtain much credit for sincerity in their professions of regard for liberty and universal freedom.

The Edinburgh Reviewer insists that the real point at issue between the two parties grows out of the provision in the decree establishing the University, which forbids its members *from being members of any prohibited association*. The priests, as an association, are prohibited by law in France; and it is only by evasion and subterfuge that, as such, they continue to exist. Yet their number in 1840 was said by M. Michelet to be nearly 1000. While, therefore, the entire control of education is vested in the University, it is impossible for the Jesuits to acquire any considerable share in its direction. The honest fears of Catholic parents, it is urged, have therefore been artificially excited by a powerful party whose object is to transfer education, that great instrument of political power, to the care of the Jesuits. This it is represented, is the true character of the struggle now going on between the University and the Church in France,—simply an effort on the part of the Jesuits to regain, through education, the political power they formerly held.

Finances of Pennsylvania.

We publish an elaborate estimate of the probable resources of the Commonwealth, and some prefatory remarks by the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. Everything bearing on the payment of the August interest is exceedingly read.

In pursuance of an invitation from the Treasurer the County of Philadelphia has already under consideration a proposition to pay into the State Treasury the whole amount of its tax before the first of August—borrowing the money, if necessary, in anticipation of receipts.

If anything like the same spirit shall prevail in other Counties, the Treasury would be in condition to meet the August payment in full.

This, however, is not to be expected—and it seems probable that of the $335,000 appropriated for the payment of the August interest a little over two thirds only will be paid in cash—the balance being paid in cheques redeemable as fast as moneys shall become available in the Treasury.

A writer in a Philadelphia paper, said to be well informed, gives the following calculations and estimates. We re-publish them as elements for enabling others to form an opinion on the subject—with the *caveat* that they err somewhat perhaps too much on the sanguine side.

The principal sources of revenue are the tolls upon the public works and the tax on real and personal property.

On the 1st of December, 1844, there was due to the Commonwealth from outstanding taxes,	$1,138,674 11	
Which it was estimated would be subject to deduction for collections and exonerations to the amount of	301,372 40	
Leaving a balance of	837,301 71	
From the 1st of December, 1844, to the 1st of May, 1845, there has been received on account of said taxes,	131,527 35	
Balance outstanding on the 1st inst.	705,774 36	

The receipts from the 1st of December, 1844, to the 1st of May, 1845, from the tolls on the public works were $233,969 01. The receipts from the same source from the 1st of December, 1843 to the 1st of May, 1844, were $226,523 27, making an increase of receipts for five months $7,465 79.

The receipts from taxes, as stated above, were $131,527 35, and the receipts from December, 1843, to May 1st, 1844, from the same were $290,236 22, showing an increase in 1845 of $91,291 13, making a total increase from tolls and taxes of $253,757 92 in five months.

The balance in the Treasury on 1st May, 1845, was	$103,632 21	
Estimated nett receipts over and above expenditures from the public works from the 1st of February to the 1st of August, as made by the Canal Commissioners, (vide Gov. Shunk's special message of the 29th January, 1845)	334,556 45	
from which deduct nett receipts over expenditures and payments into Canal Treasury to May 1,	81,672 39	
and the balance of the estimate from May 1st to August 1st will be	252,913 86	
*Estimated receipts from taxes on real and personal property, May 1st to August 1st,	200,000 00	
*Estimated receipts from all other sources,	130,000 00	
Total,	$716,596 07	
From which deduct the estimated expenditures for—		
Expenses of Government,	$35,000 00	
Education,	30,000 00	
Pensions, about	7,000 00	
Penitentiaries,	4,000 00	
Balance of appropriation to Pittsburgh sufferers,	20,000 00	
Miscellaneous, about	4,000 00	
	150,000 00	
August 1st, 1845, balance in the Treasury,	566,596 07	
Amount appropriated for payment of August interest,	335,026 50	
Deficiency,	768,430 43	
Tax upon interest on State Bonds, say	44,250 32	
Amount of Checks to be issued,	$724,180 11	

By the provision of the 40th section of the act of the 29th of April, 1844, County Treasurers are required to pay over the taxes as fast as collected to the State Treasurer, and it is provided in the same section, "if the quota of any county be not paid over before the second Tuesday in January in each year, to the State Treasurer, then and in such case, the amount remaining unpaid after deducting such commissions as are or shall be allowed by law for the collection of the same shall be charged against the said county on the books of the State Treasurer, and shall bear an interest of five per cent till paid, and no payment to be made to said county for Common Schools or any other purpose, until said balance be fully paid—and the deficiency shall be paid out of any moneys in or to come into said county treasuries."

Having shown that the payment of the interest upon the 1st of August would leave a balance of $274,180,11 against the Treasury, I will endeavor to show that upon the 1st of Feb. 1846, there will be a balance in the Treasury of about $200,000,00, after meeting the payment of the interest due upon that day.

The 3 mill tax will be chiefly collected between the 1st of August, 1845, and the 1st of February, 1846, the tax on corporations and dividends are required to be paid between the 15th of November and the 15th of January. Suits are to be instituted against all defaulters to the State. There is due to the State about $200,000 on patented lands there is also now due for tax on corporation stocks about $75,000, and the principal expenses of government are usually paid in the month of April, as the Legislature has adjourned during that month for the last three sessions. The militia expenses are paid out of the military fund, and do not fall upon the treasury—therefore the receipts will be large and the expenditures much reduced.

The receipts from the 1st of August, 1845, to the 1st of February, 1846, may be safely estimated from		
Taxes on real and personal property,	$1,000,000 00	
Taxes on dividends of institutions of all kinds interest of bonds, incorporated cities, &c., taxes on writs, offices, and on collateral inheritances,	200,000 00	
Licenses to retailers of merchandise, brokers, taverns, &c.; auction duties, commissions and miscellaneous,	100,000 00	
Nett receipts over and above expenditures from tolls on the public works,	500,000 00	
	1,300,000 00	
From which deduct the following estimated expenditures from the 1st of August to the 1st of February, 1846:		
Expense of Government, about	80,000 00	
Education,	100,000 00	
Pension and Gratuities,	20,000 00	
Penitentiaries, House of Refuge, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind,	30,000 00	
Checks issued on the 1st of August, 1845,	274,180 11	
Payment of the military in service during the riots,	55,000 00	
Cancellation of Relief Notes, Sept. and Dec.	100,000 00	
Interest on the 1st Feb. 1846, about	900,000 00	
Guarantees to Bald Eagle and other Companies,	35,000 00	
Interest on Relief Issues, Domestic Creditors' Certificates & Miscellaneous,	30,000 00	
	1,624,180 00	
	175,819 89	
To which add tax on $900,000 00, interest on State Bonds,	45,000 00	
Estimated balance in the Treasury, Feb. 1st, 1846,	$220,819 89	

According to this statement, the deficiency in paying the full amount of interest due in August will be met—the whole amount to fall due in February, 1846, will be paid—and the State Treasury still show a balance in its favor exceeding two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. We fear this is too sanguine—but even with all allowances on this score, the view presented is very encouraging.

Lehigh Canal.—All the locks of the Lehigh

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 5, 1845.

THE CONVENTION.

The DEMOCRATIC ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION, for the nomination of a Ticket to be supported at the Fall election, met yesterday, pursuant to appointment, at the New Court House. We were gratified to see the large attendance, and also by the spirit which animated both the delegates and spectators. The greatest harmony pervaded the assembly, and the business was transacted with the best feelings. The proceedings at length, will be found in our columns; and we take occasion to tender our thanks to GEO. E. APPLETON, Esq. for his kindness in furnishing them, as we were prevented from being in attendance through the session, for that purpose.

The Ticket is a capital one, and, we doubt not, will prove satisfactory to all who go first for Principles, and then select the best men to carry them out. Our old and tried principles, proved by long experience as sound and eminently practical, constitute our true rallying ground. On this we shall again succeed—let all unite upon it, remembering that alone *"in union there is strength."*

MORE BURGLARIES.—The dwellings of Mr. MOSES ATWOOD and Mr. HARDY—both members of the House of Atwood, Jones & Co.—living on the Fourth street road, about two miles from the city, were both entered by some rascals on Tuesday night, and a small quantity of Plate and other articles stolen. We have not learned the particulars. Citizens should be on their guard.

A FIRE *tried* to break out yesterday in the garret of the frame building opposite the Exchange Hotel, on St. Clair street, occupied as a stage office; but the active firemen were about that time, and it didn't get the hundredth part of a chance. It did not even get outside of the roof.

THE LATEST.—CHARLES S. PASSAVANT, Esq., the efficient Postmaster at Zelienople, Butler county, was ejected ('Polked,' the note we received says,) from office, and a Mr. Wallace installed in his place. He is said to be a very clever man; but it is a very small business for the President to be engaged in. However, Mr. P. holds the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," and the faithful must be rewarded.

☞In yesterday's paper, noticing a paragraph from an exchange, stating that the U. S. Iron steamer Surveyor had had an alteration made in her wheels, we rather carelessly mentioned that "the only successful experiment we have noticed with the Submerged Wheel is that of the Tender employed at the Norfolk Navy Yard." The experiments made with this vessel, according to the accounts we have seen, have given ample satisfaction; and we since learn there are other vessels with wheels on the same principle which have also answered the expectations formed of them. We are inclined to receive the paragraph alluded to above with a good deal of qualification, as to Submerged Wheels generally. Until lately they have never had a fair trial, that is, according to our information, no vessel with which the experiment of a submerged wheel has been tried, has been constructed wholly according to the plans of the inventor, and until this is done isolated cases of failure may occur; but this says little against the invention itself. FULTON, hampered and unable to perfect his plans in the outset, did not build such a steamboat as he would have done had his means allowed. We merely allude to this as it might be inferred from the paragraph in yesterday's issue that we think the submerged wheel a failure, which we do not. The GEO. M. BIBB, now nearly completed, is a splendid vessel, and every way a worthy specimen of our mechanic's skill. The wheel, we find, inquiry, is the same, or nearly so, as that in the Tender at the Norfolk yard, and we, of course, look for a like successful result. But the ship of 1100 tons, now on the stocks, will be a beautiful vessel. Lieut HUNTER, we believe, has the personal superintendence of her whole construction, and will, we understand, introduce all the improvements he has invented. We have watched the progress of the various U. S. iron steamers built here with a great deal of interest. So far all have done admirably, and we have every reason to believe that the BIBB, now at the work, will turn out equally well.

The necessity for a powerful steam Navy is forcing itself more and more every year upon the minds of the people of the Union. The position of our foreign relations for some months past, and our condition in case of a war at the present time, has given a powerful impetus to public opinion on this subject. The able articles which have appeared from time to time on the defences of the Northern seaboard, of the Gulf and the Lakes, have also excited great attention. Lieut. MAURY has done great service in directing attention to the Lakes. We refer to these efforts, generally, as having a strong influence in forming public opinion. No means of strengthening the efficiency of our Navy should be left untried; no invention prejudiced by partial reports; nor any scheme for rendering the means we have effectual should be rejected without careful examination.

The New York Commercial of Saturday says, —"Our correspondent, the editor of the Albany Citizen, writes that it is said the Rev. Dr. Potter accepts the Bishopric of Pennsylvania."

The laboring poor, says a British writer, contribute towards what is exacted by the state in every hard morsel that goes into their mouths and every tatter that flutters on their backs.

GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.

TEN THOUSAND SOULS HOUSELESS.

We are indebted to a passenger, (says the Albany Journal of Saturday evening) who left Montreal yesterday, for a copy of the Montreal Herald of the previous afternoon (Thursday) in which we find the following particulars of a fire in Quebec on Wednesday last, which had reduced to ashes a large portion of that city. The fire was still raging when the Queen steamer, which brought the news to Montreal, left Quebec.

From the Montreal Herald, Extra, of Thursday.

The Queen steamer, which left Quebec at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, brings intelligence of a fearful conflagration which was raging in that city at the time of its departure. The following is an extract of a letter with which we have been favored from the proprietors of the Quebec Gazette.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, May 28,
Half-past 3, P. M.

"The Quebec Gazette will not be published to-day, the hands being all absent at the fire which occurred at Mr. Richardson's Tannery in St. Valier's Suburbs about noon, and has already spread over nearly all St. Roch Suburbs. A population of about ten thousand souls will be without house or home to-night, having lost almost every thing—so rapidly were the flames driven by a strong westerly wind among houses mostly of wood.

"Fortunately a shower which has just fallen, will prevent the fire from taking on the shingle roofs, in St. Paul street and Lower Town—the sparks being carried quite over the river and along the ramparts.

We learn from other sources that when the fire commenced the wind was westerly, but about one o'clock shifted, carrying the flames in an opposite direction, and in a line with the General Hospital; in one hour all the streets on the right, towards the city, were consumed, as far as the Queen's Wood Yard, including the block of houses on the South, and as far as Clearihue's Bakery.

Half an hour more and St. Charles street, north and south, St. Paul's Market, and the Square, were consumed—the fire extending to McCallum's brewery, including Lloyd & Lepper's, Dinning & Co's, and McCallum's wharves. At half past 4 the fire continued to rage, the wind blowing from the northeast—the houses inside the Palace gate, including the Engineer's office, Artillery, Barracks, in imminent danger—the Powder magazine by no means safe, and burning shingles being blown into St. John street.

We have not heard of any lives having been lost, but the misery which must ensue from so dreadful a calamity,—of the extent of which we are still ignorant—cannot be exaggerated.

LARGE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

About 12 o'clock M. last night, an alarm of fire was given in the city. It came from the corner of John and Cliff-streets, but the fire was easy extinguished. Simultaneous with this another fire broke out at the junction of Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street. A large stable, belonging to Palmer's line of omnibuses, and some thirty or forty horses, together with fifty or sixty buildings, were destroyed.—*N. Y. Trib. Extra, June 1.*

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Great Western, Com. R. R. Mathews, which left Liverpool at 4½ P. M. on the 17th ult, arrived off Sandy Hook Sunday morning, June 1st, and came up to the city about noon, making the passage in a little less than fifteen days. She brings 62 passengers.

The news is of an uninteresting character.

The Great Western and Caledonia had arrived out.

Their news caused the war feeling to wholly subside.

The arrival of the Great Western at Liverpool from New York, had an unfavorable effect on the Cotton market, and caused a decline. It will be seen, on reference to the market report, that a decline of one quarter of a penny per pound had been submitted to.

Iron has experienced a decline.

The English Board of customs had refused admission to Louisiana Sugar at the low duty.

There was nothing new in Ireland.

The money market in London was very easy.

The commercial accounts are more favorable than could have been anticipated.

The Funds, which have been unsettled in consequence of the threatened rupture with America, improved on the arrival of the "Great Western," and the Caledonia.

In the manufacturing districts, trade, which was somewhat languid a short time since has improved.

In the Sugar Markets and Produce markets of the West Indies generally, there is an improvement.

Parliament wss to meet on the 19th, when the Maynooth Pill will come up for a third reading. The public mind in England was a good deal agitated on the subject of a war with the United States.

The overland mail from India of April 1st brought little news of importance. The latest date from China was February 10. The holidays had produced a stagnation in trade.

LOUISIANA SUGAR.—Just as we were going to press, it has been reported at the Custom-house, on what we consider very good authority, that an order has been received from the Board of Customs, refusing admission to Louisiana Sugar at the low duty.—*Liverpool Times May 17.*

LOSS OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX STEAMER.—The Duke of Sussex steamer, belonging to the New Commercial Steam-packet Company, was wrecked off Bulogne on the night of the 3rd inst. Fortunately no lives were lost. The pilots of the port and officers of the Humane Society rendered every assistance in their power. There was no cargo on board. The Duke was a very old vessel, but her machinery is said to be in good order.

MILITARY FORCE IN IRELAND.—The official return of the military force in Ireland shows that on the 1st of May there were, including the Royal Horse and Foot Artillery, 21,000 men; to which may be added 9,000 police and the recently embodied out pensioners that can be called into active service if required.

LORD JOHN RUSSEL'S RESOLUTIONS.—The leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, considering that the present time—a time of unusual prosperity and comfort—is the proper season for minutely considering the condition of the laboring classes, is to bring forward his resolutions on this subject on the 26th. They embrace topics of great magnitude but will lead to nothing but a debate. He denounces the corn laws as pernicious, but does not offer a substitute.

The Russians are collecting vast armies for the conquest of the Caucasus, not less, it is said, than 180,000 men.

The founder of a true and new religion has advertised in the Paris papers, for a supply of priests, bards, &c.

The merchants of Siberia are carrying on a great trade in the tusks of the Mastodontes, which surpass the ivory of the elephant in whiteness and hardness.

BELFAST DINNER TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—On the 30th of April a most respectable assemblage of gentlemen met to do honor to a man whom, as a native of Belfast, the town has so much reason to be proud of. A subscription is now being raised in Belfast to place a bust of Sir Henry in some of the public buildings in that town.

PREMIUM TO EMIGRANTS.—John Dent, Esq. of Ribston Hall, near Knaresborough, has offered a premium of £5 to any of the poor families residing in Hunsingore and Walsford, who may feel inclined to make a trip across the Atlantic. A like offer has also been made by the parish officers in those places, and many families have already availed themselves of the opportunity.

Another comet, of considerable splendor, has made its appearance in the southern hemisphere. Its declination is 43 degrees south. It will be visible in Europe.

It is asserted with confidence that Bantry, on the coast of Cork, is selected by Government as the American and West India packet station.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Duncan Wake, Esq., now British Vice Consul at Copenhagen, to be her Majesty's Consul at Charleston.

COMMERCIAL.

The Commercial accounts which go out by this packet, are more favorable than could have been anticipated. The Funds, which have been unsettled and feverish of late, in consequence of the threatened rupture with America, improved on the arrival of the news by the "Great Western," and manitained their steadiness until the arrival of the "Caledonia," when a further improvement took place. If the public securities are to be token as a test, the probability of the Oregon question being settled otherwise than friendly seems very remote. Notwithstaneing this confidence, the subject is alluded to in private circles as one that is very ticklish, and that a trifling matter may fan into a flame.

In the manufacturing districts, trade, which was somewhat languid a short time since, has improved. The Manchester market evinces unmistakeable symptoms of improvement; and the same, though in a somewhat modified sense, may be said of the Woolen districts of New York.

The Cotton market was active in the early part of last week, and a good deal of speculation had been going on, without, however, any advance in price. The holders were willing to meet every demand, and the result was, that beyond the quantity which changed hands, there was no permanent improvement. The arrival of the "Great Western" stopped the rage for speculation; for the news, which was pacific as regards the Oregon, was damaging towards the holders of the staple, as it showed that the last crop is likely to exceed even the great crop of 1843. Since the Halifax steamer came in, the market has been inactive, and nothing seems likely to revive it but a catastrophe which every one would deplore—war with America.

In the Sugar market and the Produce markets of the West Indies generally, there is an improvement. At the sailing of the last steamer, Sugar was moving some what flatly, but since that time the demand for B. P. and East India has increased. Purchasers evince a partiality for the better qualities, and steady prices are obtained. It appears, from some inquiries which have been instituted in certain parts of the metropolis, that the consumption of Sugar amongst the more wealthy class has increased of late to the extent of from ten to twenty per cent while amongst the poor, the increase has been much higher—from thirty to forty per cent. The statement appears to be very extraordinary, and its general application may be questioned, but it is put forth authoritatively in the circular of a great and respectable house for the information of their friends.—*Wilmers & Smith's Times* May 17.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

From the Circular of the United Brokers.

The demand throughout the week has been on a limited scale, and prices for ordinary to fair American have declined ¼d per lb during the last ten days, whilst Sea Islands in the same period have been in good request, and have advanced ½d per lb. Brazil, Egyptian and Surat are heavy of sale at the quotations of last week. Speculators have taken 5200 American, and exporters 1400 American. The total sales of the week amount to 25,400 bales.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to public notice given by the committee of Correspondence of Allegheny County, this body met at the New Court House on Wednesday, June 4th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was organized by appointing the following officers:

ROBT. CAROTHERS, of Plum tp. President.

Wm. LECKEY, of Ross
Dr. G. S. HAYS, of L. St. Clair } Vice Pres'ts.
J. T. Whitten, of Pittsburgh,
G. E. Appleton, of Birming'm } Sec't'rys.
David Kennedy, of Jefferson,

The following gentlemen handed in their credentials and took their seats:

PITTSBURGH.

1st Ward—Samuel Barns, John B. Bell.
2d " David McClelland, J. H. Davis.
3d " John Patterson, John T. Whitten.
4th " Benj. Weaver, John Small.
5th " H. Fess, jr., Geo Hamilton.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

1st Ward—R. S. Cassatt, Wm. C. Stockton.
2d " Robert Davis, Jacob Guyer.
3d " Henry Campbell, R. Campbell.
4th " James A. Gray, G. E. Warner.

BOROUGHS.

Birmingham—G. E. Appleton, J. Wareham.
Lawrenceville—J. T. McClure, Wm. S aw.
Manchester—R. L. Sampson, Geo. Reynolds.
Sta psburgh—J. H. Barnes, Wm. G. Miller.
Elizabeth—Benj. Coursen, Garrett McCann.

TOWNSHIPS

Pitt—J. M. Brush, George C. Reis.
Peebles—J. Mitchell, Geo. W. Irwin.
Wilkins—Daniel Kuhns, Jno. Stoner.
Plum—Robt. Carothers, Thos. King.
Versailles—Saml. Foster, Wm. A. Shaw.
Elizabeth—Captain S. Kerr, Col. W. Douglass.
Jefferson—David Kennedy, Wm Wilson.
Midlin—J. Willock, D. Collins.
Upper St. Clair—Wm. Nixon, J. Fife.
Lower St. Clair—George S. Hays, Wm. Perkins.
Baldwin—S. B. Moore, Harvey Giffin.
Robinson—Isaac Walker jr. Sam. Marks.
Fayette—B. A. Mevay, W. E. Boyd
Finley—Ross Vyers, Jno. Graham.
Mooi—Wm. Gay, D. Watt.
Ohio—David Shields, Wm. Woods.
Franklin—Wm. Grossman, Geo. Neely.
Reserve—Chas. G. Smith Esq., A. Fleming.
Ross—Wm. Lecky, R. Stewart.
Pine—Geo. Grier, Jas. Sample.
West Deer—Nathan Conley, J. W. Culmer.
East Deer—W. J. McClury, Jno. Wineman.
Indiana—James Wilson, John Young.

On motion, D. McGunigle was admitted as a delegate in the absence of J. Small of the 4th Ward city of Pittsburgh. On motion, Jno. Graham was admitted as a delegate from Finley.

On motion of R. S. Cassat—Resolved that we proceed to nominate candidate for Assembly, and in marking, the wards, boroughs and townships be called alternately.

The following nominations were then made for assembly with the following vote.

T. J. Bigham, Esq., received	70 votes
Alex. Hilands,	61
Daniel McCurdy,	54
Hon. H. M. Brackenridge,	40
John S. Wilson,	24
John Riddle,	26
Faunlty Muse,	20

T. J. Bigham, Esq., Hon. H. M. Brackenridge, Alexander Hilands, and Daniel M'Curdy, Esqs., were declared duly nominated.

On motion the Convention adjourned until one o'clock.

1 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met and was called to order by the President.

On motion, Mr. Small took his seat as the regular delegate from the 4th Ward, city of Pittsburgh.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate and mark for Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions, with the following result:

	Ballots—1st.	2nd.	3rd.
John Young,	29	36	52
Francis Karns,	6	5	2
J. K. Henderson,	1	3	0
John Forsyth,	21	23	16
John Horner,	16	6	4

Capt. John Young, of Robinson township, was declared duly nominated.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate for Recorder, Register, and Commissioner, and to mark.

COMMISSIONER.	1st. ballot,	2nd.
John M'Dowell,	29	46
John Patterson,	4	4
Thos. Perkins,	11	6
John Magill,	16	11
Wm. Graham,	4	
D. Negly,	4	3
R. C. Newport,	5	5

RECORDER.			
Saml. Roseburgh,	42	Hiram Hultz	28
James Herriott,	3	Wm. Duncan,	1

AUDITOR.	1st ballot.	2d ballot.
Geo. M. Bowman,	6	0
Col. W. Espy,	3	withdrawn.
B. L. Spahr,	9	0
Thos. A. Rowley,	13	4
A. McCord,	19	30
J. McK. Snodgras,	4	0
Hugh McCormick	16	38
David Irwin,	1	2
C. Snively,	2	0

REGISTER.			
P. A. Maderia,	39	W. J. Marks,	25
Moses Ward,	5	J. W. Lightner,	5

John McDowell was declared nominated for Commissioner.

Sam'l Roseburgh was declared nominated for Recorder.

Hugh McCormick was declared nominated for Auditor.

P. A. Maderia was declared nominated for Register.

Whereupon the Convention proceeded to nominate and mark for County Treasurer.

	1st Ballot.	2nd Ballot.
Thos McKee,	31	42
S. R. Johnston,	16	6
J. W. Baxter,	26	25
M. B. Lowrie,	1	0

Thomas M'Kee of Birmingham was declared nominated for County Treasurer.

G. E. Appleton, Esq. offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our hearty and unanimous support to the ticket just nominated.

On motion, Resolved, That the members of this convention be a county committee of correspondence for the ensuing year.

On motion, Resolved, That our nominees for Assembly, together with our Senator, are hereby appointed to represent this county in the State Convention, at Harrisburgh, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Isaac Walker, Jr., of Robinson township; offered the following which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention takes the earliest opportunity, for themselves and those they represent, of pledging an earnest support to the measure of the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the city of Pittsburgh, and of assuring the public that the legislative candidates this day nominated, are expected, in the event of their election, to use their most strenuous efforts in behalf of saidmeasure.

Resolved, further, That this Convention declares its conviction that the accomplishment of this measure is vitally important—not only to the Western counties, but to the interests of the whole commonwealth.

On motion of R. S. Cassatt,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to its officers for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings be published in all the Whig and Antimasonic papers in the county.

On motion, adjourned, *sine die.*

ROBT. CAROTHERS, Pres't.

WM. LECKY, } Vice Prest's.
GEO. S. HAYS, }
T. J. Whitten, }
G. E. Appleton, } Secretaries.
D. Kennedy, }

From the Baltimore American.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The steam-ship New York arrived at New Orleans on the 25th ult., in 33 hours from Galveston. She brought over sixty passengers, amongst whom were General Sam. Houston, ex-President of Texas, and family, who, it is said, are *en route* for the Hermitage.

The most important intelligence from the Republic is contained in the proclamation of President Jones, calling a Convention to meet at the city of Austin on the 4th of July, to take into consideration the subject of Annexation to the United States. The President recommends that primary meetings be held in every county in Texas on the 4th June for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention.

The U. S. Squadron under the command of Commodore Stockton, consisting of the steamer Princeton, Lt. Comd'g Thompson, sloop of war St Mary's, Capt. Sanders, sloop of war Saratoga, Capt. Shubrick, and brig Porpoise, Lieut. Hunt, arrived at Galveston previous to the sailing of the New York. The entire squadron made the passage by the "Hole in the Wall" and Providence Channel to the Gulf, and has made what is considered a very quick trip for this season of the year. There not being a sufficient depth of water on the bar off Galveston harbor to admit the passage of the larger vessels, Commodore Stockton on the 14th shifted his broad pennant from the Princeton to the Porpoise, and with that vessel crossed the bar. On her coming to anchor a national salute was fired, which was answered by the Austin—Texan sloop in ordinary.

The Princeton, St Mary's and Saratoga were left at anchor outside the bar.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 25th ult. says,—

Major Donelson, U. S. Charge to Texas, arrived in this city yesterday and took lodgings at Hewlett's. He will proceed to Texas in the next packet.

☞It is rumored that the mission to England will probably be tendered to the Hon. John Y. Mason, at present U. S. Attorney General.

Governor Shannon, late American Minister at Mexico, was to have left the city of Mexico on the 5th ult. on his way to Vera Cruz, where he was to embark for the U. S.

The steamer Tobacco Plant, with a full cargo, bound for the Upper Red River, was snagged and sunk in Twelve Mile Bayou, on the 17th ult. A man and two children drowned. Boat and cargo a total loss.

Villain Caught.—We learn by the officers of the steamer War Eagle, that Joseph L. May, who was suspected of having set fire to the steamer St Croix, a short time since, has been apprehended and secured. At Galena he took passage on the steamer Lynx for St Peters, securing a state-room for himself. On the trip up, the officers, apprised of the attempt to burn the St Croix, and the suspicions attached to him, had him closely watched, and he was discovered preparing to set his state room on fire by means of combustibles, such as turpentine, oakum and matches, with which he had provided himself. He was immediately taken into custody and confined until the boat got back to Galena. A box marked specie, which was given by him to the clerk of the Lynx, was opened after he was arrested and found to contain mineral.—[St Louis Rep., May 26.

Steamboat Accident.—We learn that the steamboat Minstrel and Allegheny Belle came in contact on Saturday morning at the mouth of the Scioto, by which the former was sunk instantly in three feet water. She was loaded to the guards, and all her freight that was in her hold, consisting mostly of powder, will be a loss.—[Wheeling Times of yesterday.

We yesterday copied an article from the Cincinnati Gazette on the subject of typographical errors. In the N. Y. Republican we find another example as follows:—

FUNNY.—A botanist, in one of our exchanges, uses a clam to explain the difference between *male* and *female* strawberries!—*American Republican.*

Decidedly funny to "use a clam" for such a purpose, Our MS. read, instead of "clam," *column!* Two or three types do mischief often.

☞The U. S. Iron Steamer, *Surveyor*, late *Abert*, is afloat again and undergoing the promised improvement by a change of paddle wheels. The horizontal submerged wheel, as applied to her, has signally failed to meet the expectations formed of it.—*Baff. Com.*

The only successful experiment that we have noticed with the submerged wheel, is that of a Tender employed at the Norfolk Navy yard; and we are not sure that the wheel in that vessel is the same as the above, or those at our wharf.

LETTER BALANCES.—In the course of the examination of these balances, by the committee appointed by the Postmaster General, a loose label card belonging to Livingston, Rogers & Co., (who presented two samples of iron *trip-scales*) was attached through accident, by one of the committee, to a sample of iron tripscales presented by Arthurs & Nicholson. The committee had no reference to the names of the manufacturers; but considered the three samples here adverted to as having been offered by the same person; and in reporting No. 49, as the second best of the trip-scales presented, had reference to the principal of construction and merits of these samples. It is now stated, in answer to a complaint of Messrs. Arthurs & Nicholson, of Pittsburgh Pa., as due to them and to truth, that the sample No. 46, was presented by them.

Proceedings in Select Council.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1845.

Present—Messrs. Algeo, Bakewell, Day, Eichbaun, Laughlin, Lee, Lytle, McCracken, McDevitt, Ogden, Wilson and Mr. Jackson President.

Mr. Bakewell presented a report from the "Committee of Distribution," stating, that when they made the calculations upon which the plan of distribution reported was found, that they had not taken into account the state donation of $50,000. But as Councils had decided on the acceptance of that sum, it becomes necessary to adopt a different standard for the apportionment of the fund they theretore ask the adoption of the following resolutions, which they believe will carry into effect the principles laid down in former report, and extend a larger measure of relief to those industrious mechanics, and others who from their circumstances stand in the greatest need of assistance. The report was accepted and the resolution read three times and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on distribution of the relief fund, be directed to pay all those persons, claiming relief from said Fund, whose losses as assessed from the Fire of 10th April, do not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, fifty per cent of the amount thereof; provided that no such person be paid less than ten dollars.

Resolved, That the said committee be directed to pay all those persons claiming relief, from said fund, whose losses as assessed amount to one hundred and do not exceed five hundred dollars, thirty per cent of the amount thereof; provided that no such person shall be paid a less sum than fifty dollars.

Resolved, That the said committee be directed to pay to all those persons, whose losses as assessed amount to five hundred and do not exceed two thousand dollars, twenty five per cent on the amount thereof; provided that no such person shall be paid less than one hundred and fifty dollars.

Resolved, That the said committee shall pay the balance of the relief fund remaining in their hands after making the above payments, and further paying all expenses incurred on account thereof, and the further sum of ten thousand dollars to be reserved to meet future claims to the sufferers by the fire of the 10th April last, whose claims exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, in proportion to their losses as assessed; provided that no such person shall be paid less than five hundred dollars; and that such payments be subject to the instructions and provisions recommended in the report of said committee, which was adopted by Councils on the 26th ult.

Resolved, That so much of the resolutions on this subject, previously adopted by Councils, as conflicts with these resolutions, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sent to C. C. and adopted.

Mr. Eichbaum presented a communication from the President of the Duquesne Fire Company, on the subject of a purchase of a lot; read, and "committee on Engine and Hose," ordered to close the purchase. Sent to C. C., who concurred.

Mr. Bakewell offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Engine and Hose to advertise for proposals and a plan for an Engine house for the Duquesne Company, on the Smithfield street lot; read three times and adopted.

Sent to C. C., and by them adopted.

Mr. Eichbaum presented a resolution, that if the contractor for Hose, could not make them in time to meet the wants of the companies, that the Engine and Hose Committee be authorized to contract with some other persons to do a portion of the 3000 feet ordered; read three times and adopted. Concurred in by C. C.

Adjourned to 3d June, at 7 P. M.

JUNE 3.

Present—Messrs. Algeo, Bakewell, Day, Eichbaum, Kincaid, King, Laughlin, Lee, Lytle, McDevitt, Ogden, Wilson and President.

Mr. Eichbaum offered the following, which was read three times and adopted; and concurred in by C. C., viz:

Resolved, That the Aqueduct Committee be instructed to place the collector of Tolls at the Aqueduct, to collect toll: provided the same can be done with the sanction of Mr. Roebling the contractor, and not to prejudice the interest of the city.

Mr. Ogden presented a report and resolution from the committee on Claims and Accounts, in favor of J. W. Biddle; the report was accepted, and resolution read three times and adopted, and concurred in by C. C.

Mr. Eichbaum offered a resolution to pay Wm. M. Edgar $133 53 for building Vigilant Engine House, which was read three times and adopted, and concurred in by C. C.

For rest of proceedings see report of C. C.

Proceedings in Common Council.

MONDAY, June 2nd, 1845.

Council met. Present, Messrs. Albree, Barton, Hunker, Meyer, M'Ilvaine, Murray, Pennock, Porter, Reed, Robertson, Roseburgh, Singer, Sterling, Stockton, Tindle, Von Bonnhorst and President.

Mr. Robertson, President in the chair.

Mr. Porter offered the following resolution, which was read three times and adopted, and Messrs. Albree, Hunker, and Sterling appointed on behalf of this Council—concurred in by S. C., and Messrs. Wilson and Laughlin appointed on their part, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of three members from the C. C., and two from the S. C. be appointed, who se duty it shall be to examine the returns of loss by the fire of the 10th of April, and report to Councils at a meeting to be held for that purpose to-morrow evening, the names of such persons as have presented claims exceeding $2,000, as in their opinion are not from their circumstances entitled to relief from said fund.

The business of the S. C. of the 31st inst. was taken up and concurred in—except on the resolution relative to Canals. The following substitute having been offered by the President, was adopted and concurred in by S. C., viz:

WHEREAS, that portion of the Pennsylvania Canal between 7th Street and the Monongahela River, is seriously obstructed by the accumulation of rubbish, cinders, &c. &c.; and

Whereas, the revenue from the Aqueduct will be very materially increased by its being immediately placed in navigable order so as to admit the outlet of Boats laden with Salt, Blooms, &c.; and the inlet of Flour and other Produce, which would otherwise avoid the Aqueduct by seeking the Allegheny terminus of said Canal, therefore

Resolved, That the Aqueduct and Canal Committees be directed to confer with Samuel Jamison, Esq., Superintendant of Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, to ascertain what amount he will apply to the removal of the obstructions and repair of said portion of the Canal, and that said Committees be directed to ascertain what additional sum (if any,) said repair will cost, and report the result of their enquiries to Councils at their next meeting.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner is hereby directed to enforce the Ordinance, against any person or persons who have, or may hereafter be found throwing anything into that portion of the Canal within the City limits, which would tend to fill it up, or produce offensive or unhealthy exhalations.

The resolutions relative to the distribution of the Relief Fund, were read once, read a second time separately; the first resolution being under consideration, Mr. McIlvaine offered the following substitute, viz: Resolved, That the committee appointed for the distribution of the Relief Fund be and hereby, is authorized to commence the distribution of the same, commencing with the first class, and to continue in rotation with the classes as reported by the said committee, giving to he, she, or them, who have lost their all by the fire of the 10th of April, 75 per cent on their loss; provided that no person be paid less than $10 and others in proportion as their loss stands to what they possessed at the time of the fire, so shall this dividend be to 75 per cent on their loss. The attestation or affirmative of each individual vouching the amount of their loss, or the amount they possessed at the time of the fire, to be vouched as their evidence of the same, if offered by the individual; which was lost by the following vote, the yeas and nays having been demanded by Mr. McIlvain.

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Hunker, Meyer, McIlvaine,—4.

NAYS—Messrs. Albree, Murray, Pennock, Porter, Reed, Robertson, Roseburgh, Singer, Sterling, Stockton, Tindle, Von Bonnhorst, and President—13.

The resolutions were then read a third time and adopted.

Mr. Pennock offered a resolution directing the publication of the names and amounts of those who receive from the Relief Fund.

Adjourned to meet on to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

Rest of proceedings as in S. C.

TUESDAY, June 3, 1845.

Council met. Present, Messrs. Albree, Barton, Earl, Hamilton, Hunker, Murray, Pennock, Porter, Reed, Roseburgh, Scott, Singer, Stockton, Tindle, Von Bonnhorst, Wilkison and President.

Mr. Robertson, President, in the chair.

Mr. Albree presented the Report of the special Committee appointed last evening, which was read and accepted, and concurred in by S. C.

The resolution directing the publication of the names of those who receive from the Relief Fund, was taken up and postponed.

The following resolution was read three times and adopted, and concurred in by S. C.:

Resolved, That the Committee on Distribution be and are hereby instructed to withhold any portion of the Relief Fund from such persons as are designated in the report of the special Committee appointed for the purpose of reporting names to Councils.

Rest of proceedings as in S. C.

ST. LOUIS MARKET, May 26.

REMARKS—The produce market, during the last week, has, for this period of the season, been remarkably quiet and inactive; the receipts have fallen off very considerably, and an unusual degree of dullness seems to pervade nearly all departments of trade. Tobacco—The market continues very active. The character of the tobacco is about the same as previously received, the greater part of it being of last year's crop, and much of it inferior and in indifferent condition. The range of prices is as previously stated—say for fine manufacturing leaf 5@7½c; fair 3@4½c; fine shipping 3½@4c; fair 2½@3c; inferior 1½@2½c; common lugs ¾@1½c ₱ lb. Hemp—The demand is fair, but the advance on freight to New Orleans has caused a corresponding decline in price, and the highest bids now are $71@72 ₱ ton, for prime well baled lots. Fair we continue to quote at $68@70 ₱ ton; and lots in loose order and inferior, at $65@67 ₱ ton. A lot of 108 bales prime, in fair condition, was taken from store to-day at $72, and 55 bales hackled at $106 ₱ ton. There has no water rotted arrived it is in demand, and a prime article will sell at $100 ₱ ton. Lead—The only sale reported since Wednesday was 50 pigs at $2 95. The advance in the rate of freight has caused shippers to recede in their offers to $2.35@2.37½, but the New Orleans boats, with a view to make freights, were offering to day $2 90. Holders are asking $2.95, but the market has a downward inclination. Arrived, 1 778 pigs. Flour—The market continues very dull—Sales of country flour are made at $3 62½@3 75, inspected. We heard of a sale of 300 bbls yesterday, at $3.50, inspection guaranteed below. Bacon—The market is rather languid. Limited sales are made at our quotations—say for hams 6@6½c; sides 6c, an shoulders 5c ₱ lb; massed 5c ₱ lb less.—Lard—The demand has entirely subsided, and the market is dull. We continue to quote prime 7@7½c ₱ lb; No 2 6½@6¾, and inferior 6@6½c ₱ lb. Only a strictly prime article will sell at 7½c. Flaxseed—The price is firm at $1.15@1.20 ₱ bu. Hides—There is an active demand at our last quotation—say for dry flint 8@8½c; dry salted 7½@7¾; green 5c; green salted 5¾@6c ₱ lb. Wool—The article has arrived pretty freely for a few days past, but it is mostly in the grease and bad conditioned. There are several buyers in the market, and sales range from 16 to 18c ₱ lb, as in quality.—[Repub.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.

Very great dullness has characterized the market sine our last report. Bacon—The arrivals have been light, and we quote from wagons, hog round 5¼@5½c; clear sides 6½@6¾c; hams 5@6c; shoulders 4½@5c; and from stores ½c above these rates—These are the prices for good corn fed. Mess lard are full ½c lower. Cotton—Transactions in this article not large. We quote North Alabama and Tennessee at 5@6c, and Mississippi 6@7c. Stock moderate. Cotton Yarns—We noticed last week that yarns had advanced. That advance has not been sustained, and now sales are mostly made at 6, 7 and 8c ₱ dozen for the different numbers.—Cheese—Western Reserve commands 8c ₱ lb.—Feathers are taken freely at 25c. Fuel—Sales of best Pittsburgh coal are making at 10c. Stock light. Flour—Demand fair for domestic consumption; prices $3.90@4.25 for common brands, by the dray load. Hemp—This article is in good demand for the factories here at $60@65 ₱ ton. Iron—The stock of iron is large, and the re is considerable activity in the trade. We quote bar iron as last week, firm at 3½c at wholesale, for both Louisville made and best Juniata. Pig iron of good quality is scarce, and would command, for the rolling mill and the numerous foundries, $25@28 for several hundred tons. Inferior pig is plenty at price ranging from $15 to 20 ₱ ton. Lard—From wagons 7c. Molasses—Sales of New Orleans molasses at 33c, and sugar house at 40c. Nail—Juniata nails we quote at 1¼@1½c, assorted, and Boston do at 1¾—The stock is fair. Sugar—The transactions in this article since our last have been very small at 6¼@6¾c for extreme qualities. Good sugars are selling for 6¾c by the hhd. Wool—This article commands readily 15 to 20c for unwashed, and 25@30 for washed, as in quality. The arrivals are considerable. A greater proportion than usual contains burs, which greatly reduce its value.—[Price Current.

BOSTON, May 31.

Ashes—Pots at 5¾@5 1c, and Pearls at 4½c ₱ lb—Candles—Sperm 25c. Coffee—The transactions still small, holders quite firm. Rio 6¾@7½; St Domingo at 5¾@6c; Porto Cabello at 8c. Cotton—No change. Domestics—Prices remain the same. Exports—

	To Foreign Ports.	Coastwise.
Since our last, bales	666	241
Since June 1	30,140	32,826
Total,	30,806	32,826

Flour—Genessee $4 75; Ohio and Michigan 4@4 75. Feathers—We notice sales of 4000 lbs of Southern Live Geese at 29c ₱ lb, cash. Fish—Bank at $2.75, loose, and $3

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 2, 1845.

THE TEXAS BUSINESS.

The intelligence received on Friday night from Mexico presents the Annexation question in an advanced state, so much so, that unless some unlooked for obstacle arises to protract its settlement one way or another, it will soon be decided. The New Orleans Picayune has the following:

We have been permitted to publish an extract from a letter written at Vera Cruz on the 8th day of May, the purport of which took us so completely aback, that, were it not for the respectable source from which it comes, one would pay little heed to it indeed. The letter is from an individual whose word might challenge the belief of every man in the country—not to say of the Government itself—and yet the announcement we make upon its authority will startle all of our readers. The extract is in these words—we transcribe them literally: "Elliott and the Texan Commissioners are about leaving this [Vera Cruz] in an English frigate for Galveston, with the treaty acknowledging the Independence of Texas. But they little dream of their reception at Galveston. These people [the Mexicans] think that the acknowledgment of Texan Independence will prevent Annexation, and thereby they will get clear of declaring war, as they had threatened. They swear, however, that if Texas prefers Annexation to acknowledgement, they will declare war."

If this be true, the Texans will have the alternative of "Independence" or "Annexation" submitted to them sooner than was expected, and upon their decision depends war, or no war. If a treaty of this kind is ratified by the Texan Government and its Independence is guaranteed by England and France, it is not probable that the Mexican Government will consider the action of our own Government sufficient to provoke a declaration of war, though there are those who think differently. On the other hand, a rejection of the treaty acknowledging the Independence of Texas on *condition* that Annexation shall not take place, will be followed by a declaration of war against the United States, if the official and reiterated declarations of the Mexican Government mean anything.

It is well known that the Government of Texas is opposed to Annexation, and it appears from the tenor of the advices lately received, that the *overture* to negotiate a treaty originated with it. The people of Texas are represented as clamorous for Annexation, but we have no doubt that there is a considerable party which supports the Government. Its voice is feebly heard abroad, the reason being that the journals generally are in favor of Annexation and represent the views and report the expressions of opinion among their party only. It is difficult to believe that the Government would so stoutly oppose annexation unless backed by a respectable party.

If, as is hoped, and confidently expected by by all the advocates of annexation in the United States, the people of Texas will, by an overwhelming weight of public opinion, compel their Government to reject any Treaty, acknowledging their Independence, a war between this country and Mexico, will follow. This result appears not to be apprehended by our Government at least it is looked upon, if we are to judge from preparations, as a remote contingency, not likely to occur. It presumes too much on the disposition of the Texans. That the diplomatists and agents of England and France—especially the former—are using the most strenuous exertions to defeat the annexation project, we now have unquestionable evidence. Gold will not be spared: no means of producing a feeling in Texas, favorable to a Treaty for independence, will be omitted, and if all these appliances are unsuccessful, it will be very remarkable.

Should a declaration of war follow on the heels of a rejection of the Treaty, as is quite probable, the consummation of annexation will be precipitated, we shall have a war on the frontier of Texas forthwith, and a host of Privateers commissioned against our Commerce on both sides of the Isthmus of Panama. Our Whaling fleets in the Pacific are in special danger in such an event. A Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, whose respectability and intelligence upon this subject, are vouched for, and who has recently returned from a residence of twelve years in the interior of Mexico, states that we have far more to apprehend from the Mexicans in the event of our occupation of Texas, than we calculate upon.

He intimates that a force of six or ten thousand men will be needed on the Rio Grande, and that the whole of the previsions to support them—with the exception of a partial supply of fresh meat—must be procured at New Orleans. The Mexican troops stationed at Matamoras have always been supplied from that city. Mexico has a very considerable army on the frontier, under the command of Gen. ARISTA, a brave and active officer, who can cross the intervening desert, commit immense damage with his light cavalry, and retire again without our presenting any obstacle to his retreat. This gentleman fears we have underrated the courage of the Mexicans, and he concludes as follows:—

ARISTA had with him in Monterey in March last two thousand three hundred cavalry and a battallion of six hundred runaway negroes from Texas, well drilled in flying artillery tactics ready for marching.

The Mexican troops are much better calculated for campaigns on those dry hot plains than any troops we can raise. The Anglo Saxon race will do well enough so long as they have plenty of provisions and water, but no longer. I think that Gen. JACKSON's campaign and the Seminole war will prove this. The Mexicans will rush in upon us on their light hardy horses, and when we get ready to strike them we shall find that they are beyond our reach. Our heavy well-fed horses will starve to death on those dry plains, without corn or oats, and nothing to eat but dry grass.

I should not be surprised if Mexico should now have an army of fifteen thousand cavalry and flying artillery on the river between Camargo and Monclova, as we know that all the troops who took part with Santa Anna have been sent north by the new Government, while new troops (or *Civicos*) have taken their places in Jalapa, Orizaba, Guadalaxara, &c.

I do hope that our Government will turn its attention seriously to this subject, and in time; for it would be grievous to be worsted at the commencement by so weak a Government as that of Mexico. ARISTA is enterprising and ambitious, and is by no means ignorant of the resources of this country. He has lived for years in Cincinnati and other parts of the United States. War we shall have in the event of our occupation of Texas, and I hope it may not find us unprepared.

Yours, &c. C. W. D.

In the whole list of liquors and catalogue of drinks; there is nothing more temptingly fatal than mint julaps. Those who taste are gone!—*N. Y. Sun.*

The SENATE CHAMBER's old floor has been literally torn up and carpenters are now busy in putting down a new one, and making such alterations of the lobby and the platform of the Secretary and presiding officers as will admit of an additional range of eight seats. Two of these will shortly be occupied by Senators from Texas, two by Senators from Florida, two by Senators from Iowa, and the remaining two by Senators from Wisconsin.—*Washington Journal.*

LOUIS PHILLIPE and Victoria, the Kings of Belgium, Naples, and Holland, and the Queen of Spain are all to meet at Paris in August next.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT
ON CAMDEN RACE COURSE!

FALL OF THE GRAND STAND—MANY PERSONS INJURED.

Yesterday was a day of much excitement at the Camden Race ground and its vicinity.—Thousands passed over the river from the city, and collected together from the surrounding country, to see the great race between Fashion and Peytona. It is estimated that about 25,000 persons were in attendance, and many of the scenes were well calculated to give offence to good taste and sound morals. Gambling was carried on in many forms, from the thimble-rig and faro-table, up to the betting-stand. All was excitement, and many thousands of dollars must have been wagered in various ways. The race was to take place at 1 o'clock, and as that hour approached, the stand became crowded, and the excitement deepened in intensity. On the principal stand, there could not have been less than 1500 persons, far too many for its strength. When Peytona and Fashion were brought out, and the race was about to begin, there was a sudden movement—a sort of a general bending forward, to catch a view of the celebrated horses.

This movement produced on extra strain upon the stand, which wavered, tottered and cracked.—At first it parted and fell gradually—at least sufficiently so to give a momentary—and only a momentary warning of danger. Then the whole centre of the ponderous mass—containing two stories and more than 100 feet in length—fell with a tremendous crash. The scene that ensued beggars all description. The cry of panic and alarm was truly appalling, and it was impossible for a time to discover the extent of the injury, and the belief at first was general that a great number of lives had been lost. Poles were promptly obtained to keep the crowd back, and to remove the ruins and lumber. The ground floor was occupied with eating, drinking and gambling tables—and contained a great number of people,—some of whom were among the wounded. It occupied about half an hour to clear away the rubbish.—Meanwhile, the reports were of the most exaggerated character, and by the time they reached the city the number of killed was placed by several of them at over one hundred. As far as we have been able to ascertain, no life was immediately lost, although a boy was carried away apparently dead; and it is feared that five others were dangerously, if not fatally wounded. The names of some of the sufferers are Mr. P. O. Daniel, Mr. E. Ovenshine, Mr. Stratton, Mr. Way, Mr. McElroy, and Mr. Price. The wounded in all will amount to nearly thirty—but the majority of them, we are glad to say, are in no danger. Most of the sufferers were conveyed home, and while on the ground were attended to by Dr. M'Clelland and several other physicians.

At first, the excitement was so painful, that it was thought the race would be postponed altogether. But the alarm subsided in some measure in the course of an hour, and the race took place with the following results:

FIRST HEAT.

The horses started evenly together, Peytona having the inside track. At the end of about half a mile, Fashion shot ahead about a length and a half, which advantage she maintained throughout the heat—Peytona making several struggles, but in vain. Time 7 minutes 48 seconds.

SECOND HEAT.

The horses again started evenly, and kept closely together, neck and neck; for nearly three miles—but Peytona was a neck in advance at the end of the second mile. By the end of the third mile, however, they were once more even; and soon after, Fashion shot ahead for about a length, and at the close of the race came in, beating her opponent without much apparent effort, by several lengths. Time 7 minutes 57 seconds.

A Mile Race between three other horses, was postponed.

The Race Course Casualty.

At a late hour last evening, we were called upon by Doctor George M'Clellan, who had just returned from administering medical and surgical aid, in conjunction with Doctor Schwarts, to the sufferers by the unfortunate casualty at the Race Course. The Doctor reports very favorably of the condition of the wounded, and speaks in the highest terms of commendation of the humane and generous conduct of the Club, as well as of the proper deportment of the entire vast assemblage. He assures us that the gentlemen constituting the Club refused to start the horses until he reported that there was no one killed, nor in imminent danger of dying. And even a second report to the same effect had to be made by the Doctor; and that Mr. O'Daniel, the most seriously endangered gentleman, was recovering his sensibility from a concussion of the brain, before the horses were allowed to be brought out of the stables.

The wounded were comfortably domiciled in the Hotels in Camden, where every attention that kindness and humane treatment could suggest, was promptly and liberally administered.

Pennsylvania Inquirer of Thursday.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Mexican schooner Relampago arrived at New Orleans on the 20th inst., from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 10th inst. The N. O. Bee says—

She brought no papers. No sooner was her arrival known than the air was filled rumors.—The first was that Mexico had formally declared war against the United States, and that the vessel had been chartered expressly to convey the intelligence, together with despatches from the Government, to the Mexican Consul. There is no foundation whatever for this report, and we give it merely as one of the ten thousand stories which flew about from mouth to mouth.

Another rumor, more plausible, was that Santa Anna had not only been pardoned, but promoted to the command in chief of the Mexican armies.

The project for recognizing the Independence of Texas had been favorably reported upon by a committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The Report was adopted by a vote of 41 to 11.

Mr. Frederick Johnson, said to be a bearer of despatches to Mr. Packenham, the British Minister, came passenger on board the Relampago.

The New Orleans Republican says:

Both branches of the Mexican Congress have authorized the President to enter into treaty negotiations with the Texans. In other words, that the measure, having for its object the acknowledgment of Texan independence by Mexico, which, as stated in our paper yesterday, was recommended to the favorable consideration of the Mexican Congress by Minister Cuevas, has been adopted. Of this we have positive information.

It is stated that Commissioners on the part of Texas had left Vera Cruz in company with Capt. Elliot, for Galveston, bearing with them an acknowledgment by Mexico of the independence of Texas, providing the latter rejected the measure of annexation.

The Picayune says—

Upon a more reliable authority than mere rumor, we may state that His Excellency Senor Juan de Dios Canado passed through Vera Cruz about the first of the month, upon a mission, as was said, from the Government of Mexico to that of the United States. This circumstance, taken in connection with the negotiation then pending with Texas, and the secrecy with which the object of his mission was kept from the public, caused no little commotion in that city. One of the journals, apparently more favorable to war than peace, in remarking upon this mission, exclaims: "Everything, it appears, has been confided to diplomacy—*the hands of strangers are thrust into this business*—How shall we liquidate! What will become of the country!—The storm is raging over our heads—the thunder reverberates above us!"

The latest News from Mexico.

Public attention is drawn at this moment to the state of affairs in the South West: they are approaching a crisis rapidly, and already the public mind in New Orleans is in such a state that a declaration of War on the part of Mexico would find it pretty well prepared for the intelligence. The recent arrival of the *Relampago* from Vera Cruz, with a single passenger, chartered for the trip at an expense of $1000, gave birth to a report that she had brought news of that kind. Since that arrival, the U. S. Brig Somers, specially despatched by Commodore CONNER of the U. S. Squadron off Vera Cruz, brought to Pensacola advices for Government. The "Union" contradicts the reports of war, and publishes some reliable letters from correspondents connected with the Squadron there. These dates are to the 10th of May. Their purport is indicative of the pacific intensions of the Mexican Government, and their wish to avoid collison with the U. S. if it can be done with honor by a treaty with Texas. Instead of copying any part of these letters, we append the comments of the Baltimore American upon them, as giving all the important information they contain, and showing the state of affairs at the present time.

The inteligence from Mexico, which we publish this morning from the Union of Thursday evening, gives a clearer aspect than any previous news had imparted to the state of things now existing between that Republic and Texas. Yet this clearness is but a less perplexed obscurity; much yet remains involved in doubt and uncertainty.

The facts which appear to be ascertained are that a treaty has been concluded, saving the final ratification, between the Government of Mexico and that of Texas, at the instance of the latter, whereby the independence of Texas is recognized by Mexico on the condition of non-annexation to the United States.

It also appears that England and France, certainly the former and most probably the latter also, are so far parties to this treaty as to be its endorsers; that an agent of the British Government, Capt. Elliott, accompanied the Texan Commissioner to Mexico with the proposal for a treaty on the conditional basis above mentioned, and that this co-operation of the British envoy was carried on with the approval of President Jones. These are inferences quite as conclusive as the facts from which they are drawn are certain.

When the news by the Relampago arrived a few days ago, to the same effect, although not so definite as this more official intelligence, we spoke of it as indicating the opposition of President Jones to annexation, and as portending also a contest between the Executive and the people of Texas, in which the former would be sustained by England and France—whether openly and by a decided attitude, or covertly and by indirection, events alone would disclose. The Union designates these views as "extraordinary"—yet shows by the tenor of its own remarks that it regards them as by no means improbable. It suggests indeed that Mr. Jones has changed on the subject of annexation—that he changed *after* the departure of the Commissioner to Mexico; and that now, in deference to the wishes of the people of Texas, he will set himself at once to the promotion of the annexation measure. But it is clear enough that the Union distrusts Mr. Jones; for it reads him a lecture, and gives him advice, which is not without menace. Why did not the Texan President send fresh instructions to his Commissioner who was negotiating in Mexico on the conditional basis, and bid him stop the negotiation! He could have done this very easily if he had really changed his mind and determined to favor annexation.

But the most important thing to be considered is this, to which we beg the attention of the official journal: Does the United States, at this present time, when the annexation measure is in progress, claim an *inchoate* right to Texas, or hold itself to be under any obligation to protect the territory of Texas from a third Power, pending the decision of annexation? It is known that Mr. TYLER assumed the affirmative on this point, as against Mexico—and it may be inferred that Mr. CALHOUN sanctioned that assumption.

The question however derives its importance now from the possibility of a collision with the British force in the Gulf of Mexico growing out of the obligation which England has taken to guarantee the Government of Texas in its Independence.

But after all the strongest probability still is that the enthusiastic movement of the People of Texas in favor of annexation will be powerful enough to force a decision of the government on that point so speedily as to defeat the machinations of the British intriguers.

The Accident at Camden Race Course.

We publish, this morning, all the particulars that have reached us respecting this casualty. The account in the Baltimore Patriot, which we published on Saturday, was the most definite of any we received on Friday night, and was so terrible a story we could not believe it to be true. Though reduced to the actual details it is, nevertheless, a very serious accompaniment to the great gambling transaction which was the primary cause.

RAISING A SALARY.—The New York True Sun says it is rumored that a meeting of the Puseyite Clergy in that city has been held, at which it was resolved to raise $2500 per annum for the support of Dr. Oaderdonk until the General Convention of the Episcopal church meets. A circular was also prepared to the rural clergy, requesting them to be non committal on the subject of the Doctor's position for the present.

Pitclyn, the elective Chief of the 25,000 civilized Choctaws beyond the Mississippi, will probably visit Washington next winter, for the purpose of applying to Congress in behalf of his nation for the admission of the Choctaw country as a territotory of the United States, with a delegate to Congress. The tribe is very desirous to be thus received, and there certainly can be no reason urged against it.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, speaking of the extensiveness of the correspondence of Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, and the heavy tax levied on them in the shape of letter postage, very properly advises all who write to them to pre-pay the postage on their letters.

Mr. M'DUFFIE, it appears by the following extract of a private letter published in the Augusta, Georgia, Chronicle, has been attacked by paralysis:—

ABBEVILLE, May 22, 1345.

"I have just heard that Mr. McDuffie was attacked suddenly yesterday, with paralysis, and lost the use of one side, and his speech."

REV. JOHN M. MAFFIT is preaching to crowded congregations in Baltimore.

The people of Calvert Co., Maryland, are holding meetings to resist the collection of the State tax.

ROBERT OWEN is proposing the project of a World's Convention, to be held in October next. The object may be surmised from the known character of the proposer.

MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE.—It is our painful duty, says the Boston Transcript, to announce that the sacrificial knife has at last been put in motion at the Custom House in this city. Custom House street is running with blood this morning, and some 16 or 17 *headless trunks* are sadly pervading our business streets.

LOCUSTS.—The Bayou Sara Chronicle, Feliciena Whig, and Baton Rouge Gazette, of Louisiana, state that the woods are swarming with locusts, and that it is feared great damage will be done to the crops by these mischievous insects.

MAJOR TOCHMAN, the eloquent Pole, will hereafter practice law at the New York bar. He will form a valuable addition to the profession, and the city.

☞ Thomas H. Perkins of Boston has presented $2500 to the Mercantile Library Association of that city. We wish some of the rich men about Pittsburgh would take it into their head to give a handsome sum toward a Library Association of that kind in this city.

☞ HARRY BLUFF, *alias* Lieu. MARCY, whose articles on the defence of the Lakes have excited a good deal of interest, appears not to understand the exact state of things between this city and Lake Erie. For example we hear him talk gravley *against* transporting engines, cannon, &c., from this city to the Lakes by wagon! not knowing or forgetting that there are two Canals by which we have very cheap and speedy access to Lake Erie. Will have to try again.

THE TURN-OUT OF THE BOILERS AND PUDDLERS.—We unwillingly recur to this subject again, but as the Post keeps harping about the 'resonable request' of the hands, we are determined to give the public all the light we have upon the subject. Usually the hands themselves are ready enough to explain their position themselves, but this time they shirk the task altogether. We find we did not state the facts in as strong a light as they should be and we have prepared another statement. By way of preface however we copy all of the article to the point in the Post of Saturday.

WAGES IN ROLLING MILLS.—As many desire to understand the cause of the difficulties between the employers and the Rolling Mill hands now on a "turn out," we publish the following list of the prices.

In the spring of 1842, they received—

Boilers,	per ton,	$6 00
Puddlers,	"	4 00
Hammer Men,	"	1 25

During the Summer of the same year the prices were reduced to the following:

Boilers,	per ton	$5 00
Puddlers,	"	3 50
Hammer Men,	"	1 00

The increase the hands now ask would make their wages as follows:

Boilers,	per ton	$6 00
Puddlers,	"	4 00
Hammer Men,	"	1 25

Being precisely what was paid them *before* the passage of the Tariff of 1842.

We may remark that the above is the *gross* amount of their wages—not the *net*, as the Gazette has it—and out of this they have to pay their assistants.

In 1842 and previously they got most of their wages *in trade*—now every cent is *cash*, and the difference is greater than the advance they now ask. When the option was presented in 1842 to the Puddlers of getting $3,50 in the way they were paid or $3 in cash, many chose the latter—this proves that point. If they offered to take the same sort of pay they then got, no objection, we presume, would be made to the advance—but they know cash and trade are very different things.—What we stated about the wages being *net* is strictly correct, and the Post is mistaken.

But what are they now making? The following will exhibit what they are actually *netting* every day in the year that they will work, Sabbaths excepted.

A Puddler makes in less than 8 hours, 1. 0. 3.

0. tons, Iron, a $2.50,	$3 63
Pays his assistant per day,	1 13
Net,	4 50
A Boiler makes 5 heats in 7 hours, 17. 1. 00. cwt., at $5,	4 81
Pays his assistant per day,	1 25
Net,	$3 56

At some Mills the Boilers work more Iron and have two assistants, and net more than $3,56.

Here, Puddlers are shown to *net* $2,50 for every eight hours work, which is, as we stated, $15 per week of forty-eight hours. Boilers are shown to *net* $3,56 for every seven hours work, which is $21,36 per week of forty-two hours! Where out of the Mills is there a class of operatives who make greater wages in the same time! And they do not get $5 per week in cash and the balance in trade as they did then, but it is all cash. Another fact—in 1842 and previously, the Mills ordinarily ran eight months in the year and the hands were four months idle: now they run the year round and the hands have permanent employment.

The community is appealed to because their labor is so hard. Now we positively assert, that more than one half of their hardest work is done by their assistants—many of them only 17 and 18 years of age—and *they*, who are making such an ado, have not the conscience to give them anything like what they get themselves. The Puddler gets $3 63, and he pays his assistant only $1 13 out of that, though he does most of the hard work! The Boiler gets $4 81, and he pays his assistant $1 25, though that assistant has earned most of it. We challenge successful contradiction to this statement.

These facts, as to the brief time they work, that they now get all cash where they formerly received only one-third; that they employ assistants, who do the largest portion of the work and do not get one third of what is drawn for it, and that many of the assistants are very young men, are all carefully kept from the public by a paper whose course on this subject, has excited the contempt of the intelligent men of its own party, and they have expressed their sentiments to us. That the sober and temperate portion is just as healthy and long lived, as men employed in ordinary avocations, we know and assert to be a positive fact.

We did not think it our business to drag the private affairs of these men before the public; but since this has been done and an appeal built upon them, we will just state what we know to be the facts:—Since the hands turned out they were paid off, and some of them drew $2000, 1300, 700, and similar sums, their savings within a very few years. The other day, two of them, father and son, bought a fine four-story brick house and lot, and drew out every dollar to pay for it except $70! We personally know some who own two and three brick houses each, and others who have bought farms with their savings. Two of them owned two houses in the burnt district and are now rebuilding them. Several of them own property worth $10,000 and $15,000 in cash—all earned in these Mills. Is it necessary for us to enumerate more!

☞ If the Post will copy the above we will publish any rejoinder it may make—we shall see whether it will allow its readers to know more than it chooses to tell them.

RELIEF FUND IN NEW YORK.—The Relief Fund in New York amounted to $22,218 00. The Express gives a list of the donors, which we regret we have not space to copy. The list is made up of

One subscription of	$600 00
Three subscriptions of	250 00
Two " "	200 00
Fifty-one " "	100 00
Seventy-three " "	50 00
Two " "	30 00
One hundred and twenty-nine of	25 00
Forty-five subscriptions of	20 00
Sixteen " "	15 00
One hundred and forty-four,	10 00
Eighty-seven,	5 00
Amounting altogether to the sum of	20,300 00
Collection in Rev. Mr. Jacobus' church, Brooklyn,	81 00
Collection in 3d Associate Presby'n do,	90 00
Collected from sundry persons, whose names have not been returned	1,818 86
	$22,289 86
Deduct paid D Hale, use of Tabernacle, $50 00	
Discount on uncurrent money 21 86—	71 86
Total,	$22,218 00

We had a list of the Philadelphia Subscriptions also, but mislaid the Gazette containing it. These lists should be framed and hung up in the Board of Trade Reading Rooms.

LIBERTY CONVENTION.

At the Liberty Convention, on the 31st ult., JOHN HANNAN, Esq., was chosen President, and WM. LARIMER, Jr., and ROBERT WALLACE appointed Secretaries. Most of the districts in the county were represented, and the Convention nominated the following ticket:

Assembly—N. B. Craig, city; Dr. W. A. Penniman, Elizabeth; Andw. Sproul, East Deer; Th. M. Carothers, Allegheny.

County Treasurer—Dr. Henry Hannan, Allegheny.

Clerk of Court—Henry Williams, Allegheny.

Register—Bruce Tracy, Ohio tp.

Recorder—James Gray, Versailles.

Commissioner—Thomas Dickson, Wilkins.

Auditor—Alex. Burns, Findlay.

Gazette and Advertiser Office,
Monday morning, June 2.

June has come, and we shall look for the usual rise in the Rivers this month. Never, we believe, would a heavy one do more good generally. Wool is among the principal items coming in to be sent forward.

FLOUR—The receipts are very trifling, and are taken up with quickness by the retailers—good to choice brands sale from $3 12½ to 3 75 ₱ bel.

FLAXSEED—No receipts of any moment. We hear of sales to one house within a week, of 1000 bu of clean seed, of which 500 were in the city, at $1,03 ₱ bu, and 700 at Wellsville at $1,10 ₱ bu.

SANTA FE GOODS—Yesterday there were shipped on the steamer Henry Fry, three hundred and eighty-five boxes, bales and packages of merchandise, destined for the trade of New Mexico. All the above goods were purchased in this city, and at rates which are satisfactory to the traders. We trust that the trade is coming in will at least examine the stocks here before they go further.—[St. Louis Rep.

Two Valuable Stone Quarries for sale.

ON the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the undersigned will expose to sale, by public outcry, on the premises, the following valuable real estate, viz:

One stone quarry, Lot situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner of Andrew Bayne's land; thence by land of James Wylie, north 50 degrees east to a stone; thence by Long Lane south 73 degrees east 10 perches to a post; thence by land of Nicholas Voegtlily, 77 degrees west, to said Bayne's line; thence along the same 24½ degrees to the place of beginning, containing five acres, more or less, on which there is now in operation a very superior quarry.

ALSO,

Another Stone Quarry, Lot situate in the borough of Allegheny, being part of out lots Nos. 149 and 150, and bounded and described as follows, viz:—Beginning at a pin on a forty feet street, opposite the face of Fleming's stone wall, thence south 70 degrees 30 minutes east 359 feet, along said forty feet street to a pin; thence north 11 degrees 30 minutes west 633 feet to a mark on the fence; thence south 75 degrees 30 minutes west 297 feet to a pin; thence south 14 degrees 30 minutes east 142 feet to a pin, the place of beginning, containing three acres, one hundred and sixty perches, and ninety-nine feet, more or less.

Terms—One-fourth in hand and the residue in three annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JAMES KERR, }
JOHN GIBB, } Ex'rs of Wm.
ROBT. SWAN, } Pagan, dec'd.

may30-d1Xw6.*

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

THE petition of Francis Colins of Fayette township in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. FRANCIS COLLINS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Fayette township, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accomodation of travelers and others.

Samuel Stewart	D. Wallace,
Robert Thompson,	Jas. Black,
D. McCalen,	D. Gilmore,
Ephraim Murphy,	John Moss,
C. Emrick,	Jas. Reed,
C. Tadey,	W. R. Andrews.

je5-w3t*

FOR SALE OR RENT,
The Old Virginia Flint Glass Works.

THE partnership under which the above works were conducted having expired, the parties interested are desirous to settle up their business as speedily as possible, and will sell them in bulk or together. The buildings are well and substantially built of brick and stone, and are conveniently arranged, comprising all that are necessary for carrying on the business. The pot's materials and tools will be sold with the works, and it would require but a short time to put them into operation. Coal is abundant in the neighborhood and can be contracted for at low prices.

If they cannot be sold they will be rented on fair terms. Any inquiries addressed to me at Wellsburgh, Brooke Co., Va., will receive prompt attention.

may31-d2w&w3t* GEO. N. CRAFTS.

BITUMINOUS COAL AND IRON ORE.

THE subscriber offers to lease, for a long term of years, part of his estate, situated directly on the Ohio River, at Coal Grove, Lawrence county, Ohio, and not far from mid way between the cities of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. There is probably no locality in the United States combining so many and so important advantages for the manufacture of iron as this. The coal has been tested by one of the most distinguished iron masters in the country, and pronounced to be of the first quality for the manufacture of iron, and it is abundant in quantity.—Charcoal may also be obtained at as cheap a rate as in any other place whatever. The ore is abundant; there are five beds of the latter mineral, of various degrees of thickness, two of which have been opened in different places—in one of which the ore is from one to three feet in thickness, and the other varies from six to eight feet in depth.—These two beds have been thoroughly proved by scientific and practical iron masters, and declared to be of the highest order, not only as respects the richness of the ore, but also as to the facility with which the ore is smelted, and the toughness and excellence of the iron made from it. The other beds of ore have not been tried, but no doubt is entertained of their good quality. The mat rials which may be required for building, whether of wood or stone, are in great abundance on the tract. The species of sandstone necessary for the erection of stacks, and for furnace hearths, is almost inexhaustible, and may be brought into use at a trifling expense. Limestone also abounds there, and the beds of coal are underlaid with different kinds of fire clay. The depth of water in the Ohio River, at this place, always admits of loaded boats lying there, even when the river is at its lowest stage.—The situation is healthy, and provisions can no where be found cheaper.

Any person who may wish to examine this tract, is referred to Mr. J. A. STRONG, who resides there, and who will show the different openings which have been made both into the coal and ore beds, and give such other information in regard to this property as may be desired.

THEODORE STRONG.

☞ In Pittsburgh, enquiry can be made of Mr. SIDNEY STRONG, 131 Wood street.

may31-d1m&w1t

STEAM SAW MILL
FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR rent from the 1st of July, a Steam Saw Mill and Lath Machine, with dwelling house attached; the lot contains 2¼ acres, on the river, about 400 yds above Birmingham. The location is a good one for business, as the Town is growing very fast, and the consumption for boat and deck plank up the Monongahela is continually increasing—a portion of the rent would be taken in lumber—or, if desired, I will sell this property for a fair price, and long credit. The water being at all times deep, would adapt it for boat building purposes. Inquire of E. PHILLIPS, above Birmingham.

For sale, the large lot between Thomas Blackmore's board yard, and the abutment of the Monongahela Bridge, the one on which the Iron steamer Valley Forge was built.—also for sale or rent, about 20 acres land, part good coal, in coal hill turnpike, nearly opposite the mouth of Penn's canal. Inquire of

my19-d10w CHAS S BRADFORD, Esq. Pitts'g.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

THE petition of Thomas Alderson, of Upper St. Clair township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and other, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

His
THOMAS ✗ ALDERSON.
Mark.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Upper St. Clair township, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

John Sutton,	James Long,
John Richardson,	James J. Lockhart,
James Gilkeson,	James Teekery,
Fred. G. Merryman,	Isaac Williams,
Andrew B. Hopper,	Isaac Williams, jr.
John Jamson.	Joseph Couch. je3-w2t*

ADAM HOEH,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of SEGARS, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Snuff, Union st. near the Diamond, Pittsburgh. aps-wly

J. H. DUNCAN,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

an 14-wly BROWNSVILLE, PA.

FOR SALE.

A WELL improved one acre lot, in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal. It is, perhaps, the best location for a country Physician in Western Pennsylvania, and has been occupied for that purpose for the last nine years. It is convenient to churches and school houses, and has all the necessary buildings to make it comfortable. It will be sold low—possession may be had at any time; and two thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years, if required.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

jan 10 wtf GEO. T. GILLIAM.

SELLERS'
MUCH USED AND HIGHLY POPULAR
FAMILY MEDICINES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!!—Their efficacy for effecting a cure of the diseases specified, is so well authenticated and attested by credible witnesses, as to remove all doubt respecting their utility, even from the most incredulous; and fully to establish the fact that they possess *the most efficacious, reliable and valuable medicinal qualities* of any medicines with which the present age abounds. We therefore invite all who need the assistance of these medicines, to satisfy themselves by giving them a fair trial.

Sellers' great remedy for Liver Complaint

MR. R. E. SELLERS:—Sir—I embrace this opportunity to inform you that I was afflicted with the Liver Complaint for about two years, for which I tried every remedy recommended, without any sensible relief, until I tried your Liver Pills, two boxes of which entirely cured me, since which my health has been much improved, and I firmly believe that when the directions are strictly followed, they cannot fail to cure. J. W. FOYE.

Pittsburgh, June 6th, 1844.

Sellers' Vermifuge, the best in the world.

Attention is asked to the following stat ment of a graduated Physician:

Gallipolis, April 1, 1844.

This certifies that I have kept on hand and used in my practice, R. E. SELLERS' VERMIFUGE, for the two past years. I am confident in saying that it has not failed, in a single instance, to relieve children and adults troubled with worms; in many instances it has brought away large quantities. I am very confident it is the best worm medicine in use. All that is required to give it reputation in any family is to give it a fair trial.

H. R. WILSON, M. D.

Prepared and sold by

R. E. SELLERS,

No. 125 Smithfield st., 3 doors from Liberty st. Sold also by H. P. SCHWARTZ and J. MITCHELL, Allegheny City. may24

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Martha Cluter, late of Jefferson Township, Allegheny County, dec'd, are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said Martha Cluter, dec'd, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

may29-w6* JOHN WALTER, Admin'r.

Administrators Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of William Gibson, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny County, Pa., dec'd, to present them to the undersigned Administrator, at the late residence of said dec'd, on Saturday 21st day of June property authenticated for settlement. Also, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate, will make immediate payment.

may29 w6t DAVID WILSON Admin'r.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, 60 acres of land about 30 acres cleared, 20 of which is in meadow, on which is erected a large steam mill, with power sufficient for four pair of mill stones, in connection with water power, and all metal gearing, and two pair of four feet mill stones, one pair a French burr, also two bolts and three elevators, with other machinery for merchant work. All in good order, and also a good bearing orchard, the above in a good wheat settlement, and amongst the best roads in the county eight miles from the County Seat, three miles from the Ohio River, and twenty miles from Pittsburgh. An end spatable title will be given for the above described property, and will sell on exceedingly accomodating terms to the purchaser. WALTER JOHNSTON.

Beaver County, Hanover Township. may26w3t*

GREAT BARGAINS.
WOOLEN MACHINERY FOR SALE.

A LARGE quantity of Machinery, Eastern made, in excellent order, is offered for sale, at very reduced prices, at the Ross Factory, Steubenville, lately owned by Wells, Henry & Co. It consists principally of

1 section of Cards, with Condensers,
1 Jack, 140 spindles—1 Mule, 240 spindles,
24 Power Looms,
1 Double Machine—Turning & Rolling do.
30 Steel Reeds, assorted—Cast iron Kettles,
Warping and Beaming Machine,
Copper Kettles, Blue Vats, Reeds, Wheels, Swifts, &c.

Enquire of ROBERT HANLIN, Agent.

may10-d&w3t [Steub. Gaz. 2t.] at Ross Factory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, May 16th, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undermentioned Executors, Administrators and Guardians have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said county, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county for confirmation and allowance, on Thursday, the 19th June next.

The account of Thomas Miller and William Watt, Executors of the estate of John Watt, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

Account of James Scott and Andrew Bedell, Executors of the estate of Abner Bedell, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

Account of Elizabeth Charles and Isaac Charles, Administrators of the estate of Elisha Charles, late of Findley township, deceased.

Account of Enoch Dee and Christian Snively, Executors of the estate of Peter Dee, late of Plum township, deceased.

Account of William Anderson, Administrator of the estate of Harmar Fisher, deceased.

Account of John McCloskey, Executor of the estate of Samuel Rankin, late of Robinson township, deceased.

Supplementary, separate and individual account of John Pearce and John Krown, Executors of the estate of Obadiah Pearce, late of Pine township, deceased.

Supplementary and final account of James Barr, Administrator of the estate of Adam Drake, late of the borough of Birmingham, deceased.

Account of James P. Wilson, Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Account of Magdaline Wilhelm, Administratrix of the estate